MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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THE receipt of the first consignment of news direct from the U. S. Government wireless station at San Diego, California, by the U. S. Government high power wireless station at the American Legation at Peking, on February 14, was a most significant event in the history of China and America. The American wireless station at Peking is located on top of the old wall surrounding Peking at a point where the wall touches the American Legation property, near the famous Chienmen Gate of Peking. Most certainly the location of a modern wireless station on top of the 800-year old wall surrounding Peking is an interesting combination of new and old in China and full of future significance. Whether it is the policy of the American Government to continue the daily news service is not known, but surely it is something that the seven thousand American residents of China and the many more thousands of Chinese friends of America hope for most fervently. Heretofore American news in order to get to China had to come by many devious routes and was entirely dependent upon either Reuter's service or the Japanese Kokusai service, in getting to China. It was too much to expect that these services, overburdened as they have been since the war with their own governmental affairs, could give much space or attention to American news or events, excepting those events that especially applied to either Japan or Great Britain. Both are to be thanked for their interest in the past and also for their future unselfish interest in keeping China informed of events in America, especially those events that have a direct bearing on the war.

THE Bank of Japan has just concluded a reciprocal agreement with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, a branch of the American Federal Reserve System, which is now the largest bank in the world, with assets of Gold $3,104,000,000 and a gold reserve of $1,621,-000,000, which is a little more than one-fifth of all the gold in the world. Similar reciprocal agreements have also been concluded between the American banking institution and the Banks of England and France, the purpose being to stabilize world financial conditions during and in the period of reconstruction and readjustment after the war. The arrangement between the New York Bank and the Bank of Japan was concluded largely through the efforts of the Japanese Financial Commission that has been in the United States, which was headed by Baron Megata. When the arrangement had been concluded, the facts were telegraphed to Tokio and the fact was made public by Dr. Midzumachi, vice-president of the Bank of Japan. In the course of his statement, issued both in Japan and also through Japanese sources in China, he said: "In forming reciprocal relations with the Ameri-

can Bank the Bank of Japan aims at solving questions of international finance after the war and also at strengthening the foundations of Japan's finances abroad, which have notably developed since the outbreak of the war. *I cannot, however, give any concrete explanation of the contents of the agreement which we are bound by a promise to keep absolutely secret.* [The italics are ours]. No one can tell what effect the present agreement will produce, but, the bare fact of such an agreement having been concluded amicably and without any reserve between the Japanese and American authorities is an indication of the elimination of all feelings of distrust between Japan and the United States and also of an increased tendency towards cooperation between the two. The agreement between the Bank of Japan and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, therefore, cannot fail to have a salutary effect on the economic relations between the United States and Japan."

THE REVIEW agrees most heartily with Dr. Midzumachi that the arrangement between the governmental banks of America and Japan is a good thing, as are the similar agreements entered into between the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Bank of England and the Bank of France, but we do question the Doctor's statement that there is anything "secret" about the arrangement. Since the Megata commission went to America, certain publicists in Japan, especially in their statements that have been put out for circulation in China, have tried to create in the minds of the Chinese the impression that the United States has gone completely over to the Japanese plan of financial cooperation for the "exploitation" of China. In the next few years there undoubtedly will be financial cooperation in developing the resources of China between American business men and Japanese business men, just as there will be cooperation in China between Americans and British and French, yes and Chinese—but that the American Government is going to go into partnership with Japan under either the "Shibusawa" plan or the "Megata" plan, or any other plan that does not take into consideration the best interests of China, we do not believe. Business men in America who have made a study of the subject (and they certainly will study the subject before they take up any matter of extensive financial investment in a foreign country) know that exploiting China under any such cooperative plan as the Japanese have been agitating in America would simply intensify in China the difficulties that the country has been going through in the past. China has failed to develop in the past largely because her entire energies have been directed toward preventing imperialistically-inclined countries from taking over and dividing up the country. If this war is to settle anything, it *will settle* this question. It certainly *will not aggravate* the question by simply increasing the powers of aggression through the cooperation of certain groups of powers. Most certainly President Wilson has enunciated clearly enough the principle that weak nations in the future are to have a voice in the solution of their own destinies—and if there is one point that he has reiterated in all of his speeches, it is this point.

RUSSIA is day by day falling more firmly into the grip of the Germans. German prisoners of war in Siberia are being given their freedom almost as a matter of daily routine, and they are allowed to go practically where they please. Many of them, being skilled mechanics, have taken up employment in railway shops and private manufacturing plants. Others are engaging in business, and according to advices from such large cities as Tomsk and Omsk, German goods have already begun to appear in those markets. It is stated that most any foreigner can buy a Russian passport in that vicinity by paying, say, one hundred roubles. The Bolshevist Government has seized the principal mining and industrial enterprises in Siberia, and it is even intimated by the Harbin correspondent of the *North China Daily News* that these are being developed under the supervision of Germans. This correspondent quite properly points out the necessity there is that the Allies should take prompt action to counteract this German influence in Siberia, as otherwise the movement is certain to expand further and to endanger and prejudice the interests of the Allies in that part of the world; unless adequate steps are taken by the Allies it is feared that a situation similar to that which developed in Turkey and Greece is likely to be created and, once the German seeds are sown, the Allies' position will be greatly jeopardized.

THE affairs of the Chinese Eastern Railway develop new points of interest almost daily. This railway on Chinese soil is under Russian management, and its shares are stated to be mostly in the hands of French citizens. The guiding genius of the Railway is General Horvath, who has been having a stormy time of it almost since the outbreak of the war, and it may be safely said that it is due to his stern determination to run the Railway, despite all difficulties, along the lines which his long experience has taught him to believe is the best, that the Railway is still in operation—at least under the Russian flag. Immediately upon the outbreak of the war General Horvath induced the Russian Government to exempt almost generally the

employees of the Railway from military service, he pointing out that unless the Railway was properly staffed it would be impossible to continue operations. When the Bolsheviks secured control at Petrograd they attempted to oust General Horvath from control, but he has so far successfully defied them. A Chinese president has recently been appointed to the Railway, thus filling the position provided for by the Railway Agreement, which since 1900 has been vacant owing to the fact that the then incumbent was executed because of his connection with the Boxer troubles. The head office of the Railway has always nominally been in Petrograd, but the much more important office, the Administrative, is situated at Harbin, where an enormous and, under present conditions, a greatly superfluous staff is being maintained. M. Wentzel, the vice-president of the road, who, with his staff had previously been in charge of the main office of the railway in Petrograd, is now on his way out to Harbin, to which place the head office is also being transferred, this doubtless with a view to escaping the control which the Bolsheviks are attempting to exercise. The Chinese Eastern Railway has been run at an enormous loss almost from its inception, and this loss has been even greater during the past year or two. Despite this fact it is a most valuable property, and the development of manufacturing industries and agriculture at points along its route has been truly remarkable. Its future cannot be predicted with certainty at the present time, but indications are that it will within a very few years pass out of Russian hands; and a nice little race for supremacy between the Japanese and Chinese will then ensue. The Chinese under the Agreement have the option of buying the Railway from the Russians after a certain number of years, and it is to be hoped that arrangements will be perfected so that the Chinese Government may be placed in a position to exercise its option. The railways in China Proper brought in a net revenue to the Government last year of over seventeen million dollars and, in view of the fact that the Chinese Eastern Railway runs through a district the soil of which is as productive as any to be found throughout the world, it can easily be seen that with proper management it can be made to bring in a handsome return to the Chinese exchequer.

SELDOM has an exotic word been so suddenly assimilated into American and English speech as has the French *camouflage*. It was only a few months ago that it first appeared in the more erudite publications. Then some newspaper man found out what it meant, and used it in a story. Sporting writers, always scratching about for new words with which to bolster up the epics of a slow season, were among the first to recognize its adaptability, and soon it appeared in every well-ordered baseball story. From there it spread to the funny pages, where the artists, in spite of considerable trouble with the spelling, found it a boon. It is now a recognized expression in all walks of life, from the scholar, who uses it roguishly and with precise accent—as if it were something of his own coined for the occasion—to the man who calls it "camooflag" and who throws it in to add color to an account of how he pushed a policeman into the river. *Colliers Weekly* answers the question, "What is the explanation of the mushroom rise into popularity of this soft-sounding word borrowed from the French?" by saying that, cynical as it sounds, it may fairly be said that the word *camouflage* epitomizes the majority of our personal actions throughout the day, and that by electing it so readily to membership in the language we are unconsciously hailing it as the expression of a common expedient. Not that Anglo-Saxons are all leering hypocrites. But for the man who hides behind his paper in his car seat on the way to his job—a job which he would lose in short order if it were ever to be discovered how really little he knows about it—as well as for the woman who smiles as she sends her man to France, is not *camouflage*, to borrow another phrase from the same prolific source, *le mot juste?* Some of our camouflage is criminal; some of it is noble, but, for the most part, it is a weak little piece of acting, trying to pass ourselves off for all kinds of things which we are not, affecting poses or affecting lack of pose, and playing, day in and day out, the great

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OF THE FAR EAST

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universal game of bluff in a harmless sort of way. Try checking up for one forenoon your actions and speech with what you are really thinking.

SHANGHAI Court cases frequently have their element of humor. In the Mixed Court last Monday before Mr. P. Grant Jones, British Assessor, a native hawker was charged with cruelly ill-treating a number of chickens by overcrowding them in a basket, and on the same day another native was charged with carrying chickens suspended by the wings with their legs tied, thereby causing them unnecessary pain and suffering. The evidence in both cases was pretty much the same, and the fact was brought out by the Assessor in questions directed to the Foreign police officers in charge of the prosecution that the Municipal constables, in one case it was a Chinese and in the other a Sikh, received a gratuity of a dollar, this money, it may be mentioned, being paid by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for all cruelty cases brought to Court whether or not there are convictions. In order to prevent unjust arrests, however, inquiry is made by foreign members of the police before the alleged offenders are taken to Court. In both cases the Assessor dismissed the charges, Mr. Grant Jones remarking that such a system of giving gratuities was a direct incentive to perjury, as the minds of the constables would be prejudiced as soon as they got into the box if there was a dollar at the end of it, and he refused to convict in the absence of corroborative evidence. In the second case, the Sikh policeman was unable to prove that carrying the chickens by their wings instead of by their legs—as is the usual custom in Western lands—would necessarily result in their suffering pain. Mr. Grant Jones in dismissing the case humorously remarked that some people might say it was cruel to carry a cat by the back of the neck, but that was nevertheless the proper way to carry a cat, and as far as he knew it might be the proper way to carry a chicken by the wings. It may be mentioned that one reason why the Chinese carry the fowls which they offer for sale at the Shanghai public markets by the wings is that they have forced their crops so full of bran or other food, with the object, of course, of adding to their weight, that they are liable to choke if they are held by their legs with their heads hanging down.

Complete Co-operation between China and America

BY IDA KAHN M. D.

IN this age of miracles one more is needed to complete the age of wonders and bring about the grand climax which shall usher in the age of perfect peace. In other words we need a closer union between China and America, one the giant in the Eastern Hemisphere, and the other the giant in the Western Hemisphere. It does not matter if one of the giants is awake and thrilling with life, while the other is asleep and benumbed with death. Let the two cooperate in a grand scheme, which we shall try to elucidate, and the result will be so full of possibilities that no one may be able to guage its limits.

At present, China and America have one aim in common, and that is to send troops as soon as possible to Europe in order to end the war. Moreover we are Allies. America is the most efficient of the Allies, and she can beat the world in sending over ammunition, supplies and men. China is the most inefficient of the Allies and she cannot send supplies and men over because of her internal dissensions. Now do we want the most efficient member of our group to be exterminated as nearly as possible? Would it not be better to let the decimation take place among such members of the group as can afford to lose the most men, and whose people must be sacrificed in order that she may find herself physically, mentally, and morally?

Let us not mince matters, but say plainly that China must sound the depths of sorrow before she can be reborn. And where can she do it better than by immolating herself on the battle fields of Europe? Do not say that she is not worthy of being offered up. Not a more sturdy or gallant race walks the face of the earth. Well-trained and well-led she would walk into the face of death, if need be, and come out of it with as little loss of morale as any other people. What other peasantry on earth, with so little advantage and education can compare with ours in robustness, diligence, industry, patience, endurance, aye, and even in intelligence? Think of the possibilities which the remnants of such forces might bring back to China at the end of the war. The potentialities are such that no doubt they would constitute a leaven to quicken into life the whole of China.

America has called out her first draft, and soon will call out her second. Instead of sending out her full million to France, let her send some tens of thousands of officers to China, and

that as soon as possible. There are no submarines over here, so that she can do so with safety and speed, and let China help to the last ounce of her strength. Approximately we have about 800,000 regular soldiers more or less trained. Let the American officers train 500,000 of these picked men for six months, and then lead them over to Europe. Two or three months studying beforehand will doubtless give these officers a small working knowledge of the military language, and six months additional work will equip them with enough Chinese to command the men. Nine months of intensive training is not to be despised, for even ordinary missionaries have sometimes been able to preach at the end of a year. Let this half million go to Europe by way of Russia, India and America as fast as they can. In the meanwhile, the Chinese officers can teach an additional 500,000, and these can be turned over to a fresh batch of American officers to be trained in like fashion. Once in Europe they can be whipped into shape like any other men. If volunteers are not enough then let there be some sort of conscription, but there will probably be enough volunteers since we intend to give them better wages and better food than any of them have ever received. In order to maintain this vast army and keep them in Europe, let tens of thousands of expert Americans come over here to help us administer our affairs. Let America do unto us as she did unto Russia, and she will not lose in the end. Some of us had the heartache when the American experts were returned from Russia and sent to Japan. We wished that they might have been sent here, instead of Vladivostock.

Let there be no false pride among us Chinese. Let us be willing to eat humble pie if thereby our beloved country can be saved. Let us not fool ourselves, for we are doing this for our own salvation as well as for the peace of the world. Patriotism demands that we bury our pride in the ground and exalt only the welfare of our country.

Foreign administration of our Customs and Salt Gabelle has shown indubitably that what we need is an honest administration whether it be Chinese or foreign, otherwise we shall soon cease to exist as a nation. Let these expert scientists, business men and mechanics then take hold of every kind of business in China and administer it as it should be done. Agriculture, forestry, railroading, mining and governing should be all under their hands, and we should learn humbly, eagerly, and gladly at their feet. With the resources thus obtained we shall support our army and navy, and a new era of prosperity will descend upon the land and the people will hold up their heads and be lifted up out of their ignorance and poverty. No longer shall *feng shui* and official greed blight the land, but our marvellous resources shall be developed to the full, and our land shall blossom like the Garden of Eden. And no more plagues shall blacken the earth. Then shall we reclaim our iron mines from Japan, and proclaim the Open Door Policy to all alike.

For then only shall we have real democracy in China, the democracy for which we shall fight and be willing to sacrifice our all in order that we may be able to attain the altitude of our ideal. Then away would go our militant Tuchuns, for patriots must submit to our own laws upheld by our own army. Then what laws shall be enacted by our Parliament! Away with concubinage and its crime! We want no seed but good seed! For we have millions upon millions of seed such as it is. And if France, England and America will not tolerate polygamy when they have lost the flower of their youth, then let us not permit it when there is no need. Even Japan nominally is more civilized than we are in this respect. Away with footbinding and opium smoking! And graft shall be cut down, root, branch and all! Religious freedom will come also, for ideal democracy requires that each conscience shall be free to serve according to its own light. Our wonderful army will see that these civilized laws are carried out to the letter.

And lest there be any illusions in all these reforms, let us decree that they must be permanent and carried out for one generation at least. Let us not repeat the mistakes of the Japanese who bundled out nearly all their foreign instructors before their lesson had been fully learned, with the outcome that much of Japan's civilization is merely superficial and in many cases the outward veneer is so thin that the slightest strain is apt to crack it, revealing ugly depths beneath its bright surface. Let the rising generation be taught its true perspective; that the love of mankind is the height of virtue, and self-abnegation has its own reward; that the land of Sinim shall acknowledge its Lord and come into its own. Then the younger generation may take over the reins of government and rule the land in righteousness and democracy.

And lest the Americans will despair of the task, let us tell them that it is no harder than going to fight in France, and they have the additional joy of knowing that they are conserving the manhood of their race. Too many have been sacrificed in this huge human holocaust for them to offer up any needless burnt offerings, and these the highest types of mankind. Such scientists and business men may consider that they are in the civil service of their country and serving her even more gloriously and more usefully than if they were wielding the bayonet or the battle axe. None of them need

to stay here very long, but they could each fill out their own term of service as in the army or navy. And patriotism would lend them mettle so that they would enjoy their tasks, while ever riveting more closely the bonds of friendship which bind so closely these nations, dissimilar, yet alike in aim and disposition.

In the meantime we shall go to the Peace Conference with a good conscience for we have proved our good faith by our deeds and no one may gainsay our demands. Very simple these shall be, yet how far-reaching in their scope.

From Korea to Tibet not one inch of our soil shall be in foreign possession. The whole of China shall be open to foreign trade, but not a single concession of land shall be granted, and foreigners shall not murmur at the abolishment of extraterritoriality, for foreigners will be able to dwell anywhere in China in safety. Have we not our wonderful army to protect us? Japan ought to have her dues and she can claim the German colonies in Africa. England has enough colonial possessions without wishing to add to her burdens, and she will gladly relinquish her acquisitions of territory there to Japan. In Africa Japan can spread out to her heart's content and exploit the Dark Continent until it becomes blazing with light. Nevermore will an Adachi Kinnosuki say: "A united, awakened, organized, efficient China is a menace to the very existence of Japan," for Japan will have to exist by the side of a very much united, awakened, organized, and efficient China. But if the Japanese are inherently superior to the Chinese, then they are bound to dominate us in the years to come. Thus in the end it will prove after all a survival of the fittest. We do not wish to play America against Japan, for we have more intelligence than the Japanese give us credit for, but we do mean to cling to the Americans and learn from them what is true and right. The two great democracies, one in the East and one in the West, will join hands and bring about a League of Perfect Peace.

Even with our "consistent and keen appreciation of wealth" we have ever shown ourselves to have an equally persistent and true love of spiritual ideals, for none have surpassed our sages and their teachings save the divine Christ. And we alone of all nations have deified our teachers and made a knowledge of their philosophies a *sine qua non* for all those who desired to possess a governmental post. Now we have learned better and have forsaken such literary tests, but a sense of gratitude will enable us to exalt our American teachers, and through them be led to know the real meaning of a democracy.

Do not think that such a scheme is Utopian. It can be made very practical if we Chinese will hammer away at our government until it realizes its responsibilities. Let the press and pulpit push the question and mold public opinion and let the Allies take up our cudgels. Unless China pushes in through Siberia, a very much disorganized Russia may permit a very desperate Germany to reach the East and thus obtain all the supplies she needs. Then what will become of the blockade of the sea in the West! China must be the stop-cock and America must fit her for the job. America is the soul of chivalry, and she will not hesitate at the hardness of the task. Incidentally she will be saving her women from much sorrow and at the same time be bringing light and joy to the women of China, for an enlightened China means an uplifted womanhood for her masses. Let us then pray for the hastening of the day when there will be complete cooperation between China and America.

Since the above has been written an article has already appeared in the Japanese *Jiji Shimpo* (China Press) which shows that Japan is trying to forestall us even in this attempt of sending troops to Europe. After advocating the dispatching of one to two million soldiers (in Chinese and American bottoms) over to Europe to help "the exhausted Allies to finish the war", it says: "As this means that Japan had put a successful end to the hostilities her influence among the Powers would be greatly enhanced, and moreover, as she would have almost completed her armament expansion scheme, now under contemplation, by that time she would gain a very influential voice at the Peace Conference, at which she might succeed in either including Asiatic Turkey in her sphere of influence, just as she did South Manchuria after the Russia-Japanese war, or in obtaining the cession of Siberia east of Baikal. It is also likely that by the time the war comes to a conclusion Japan's influence will have been impregnably implanted in China, and in consequence the Chinese question will have been disposed of." This fine article is approved of by Mr. Kuroiwa, editor of the *Yorodzu*, and one of Japan's leading journalists. How illuminating it appears in contrast with the aims of America! The latter is pledging her all, in an entirely disinterested fashion, having truly entered the fight for the cause of democracy alone. Whereas Japan's aspirations are modest indeed! The possession of Siberia as far as Lake Baikal, and her influence impregnably implanted in China, and in consequence the Chinese question disposed of! In other words, Japan intends to be the giant in the East and lord it over the four hundred millions of Chinese and some tens of millions of the Russians. But would such a situation please America? There is no dodging the question now. The press all over Japan stridently

proclaims her ambitions to the listening world, and shall we refuse to hearken unto her? Would America rather have China for a partner or Japan? Autocratic Japan seeks to end the war in order that she may further aggrandise herself. Democratic China seeks to end the war in order that she may obtain justice at the hands of the Powers. Which one is right, and which one shall have the chance? America has entered the war in order to maintain the rights of even small countries. Now two of the largest nations on earth look to her for justice,and shall she say them nay? The Chinese are a peaceful race, and a strong China means a secure East. An East safe for the development of America commercially and economically. Shall America hearken to our prayers? Alas! and alack! we must have complete cooperation with America or we shall perish, and the world with us. For only thus can be maintained the League of Perfect Peace.

P.S.—Of course it is understood that we are to send as many millions of men over to Europe as are needed to finish the War.

Who is Going to Build the Railways of China?

THE cheapest commodity in China is the Chinese themselves. There is no other place in the world, unless it is India, where the labor of a human being is cheaper than that of a horse or an ox. In most parts of China human labor is simply so cheap that no horse or ox can stand the competition. In spite of this fact, the cost of transporting merchandise in China is higher than anywhere else in the world. As a matter of fact, low wages and high cost of transportation go hand in hand, as the following table shows:

Country	Cost per ton mile in cents (Gold)	Wages pr. day.
China	$0.10	$0.10
Japan	.05	.23
Russia	.022	.34
Italy	.024	.26
Austria	.0225	.50
Germany	.0150	.90
France	.0190	.80
England	.0260	1.04
United States	.0069	2.60

These figures apply to before the war conditions and are, together with those that follow, from a new treatise on the subject of the relation of railroads and means of transportation to wages and living conditions and standards of civilization by Mr. Guy Morrison Walker of New York. The title of Mr. Walker's book is "The Measure of Civilization" and most of it is based on conditions of transportation in China as compared with conditions in America where railroad development has reached the highest state of perfection. Mr. Walker lived in China for several years and at one time his appointment was considered as railroad adviser for China, but there was a change in politics in China at the time and consequently China has not had the advantage of his advice and counsel in the solution of her railway and transportation problems. The author is a brother of Mr. O. D. Walker, manager of the International Banking Corporation at Peking.

China has approximately 4,500 miles of railway, exclusive of about 1,800 miles in Manchuria. Railway experts have estimated that at least 50,000 more miles of railway can be profitably constructed and operated in China in the next few years. This would place China next to the United States in the matter of railway mileage. Here is the railway mileage of the six leading nations where methods of transportation are most highly developed, (the figures are for 1910, and since they were compiled the railway mileage in America has been increased to nearly 300,000 miles):

	Population	Miles of Railroad	Miles per 10,000
Great Britain	45,216,000	23,280	5.15
France	38,961,000	24,915	6.38
Germany	64,900,000	36,235	5.58
Austria	32,475,000	10,000	3.08
Russia	160,000,000	35,347	2.21
United States	91,900,000	240,000	26.11

That railway development and national wealth go hand-in-hand has been the experience in the United States and the figures in this connection are of the highest interest to China owing to the fact that the next few years is bound to see great development in railroad construction in this country. The following statistics from Mr. Walker's text show the proportionate growth of national wealth and railroad construction in the United States from 1850 to 1910:

Year	Population	Miles of Railroad	Internal Commerce	Wealth
1850	23,191,876	9,021	G.$2,000,000,000	G.$7,135,780,000
1860	31,443,321	20,626	3,500,000,000	16,159,616,068
1870	38,558,371	52,922	6,250,000,000	30,068,518,507
1880	50,155,783	93,262	7,750,000,000	43,642,000,000
1890	62,622,250	166,703	12,000,000,000	65,037,091,197
1900	76,303,387	193,345	18,000,000,000	94,300,000,000
1910	91,900,000	240,000	30,000,000,000	130,000,000,000

In 1850, the per capita wealth of the United States was about $300 gold. In 1910, with a population four times as large and a railway mileage twenty-six times as large, the per capita wealth of the country had increased to $1,400 gold. Previous to 1850 the chief means of transportation in America were by canal, river steamboats and coastal steamers, similar to China to-day. What greater incentive does China need than these figures of development in the sister Republic across the sea? To quote again from Walker:

"It is a fact, though we seldom stop to recall it, that the price of a finished product in the market of the world, is made up of the

cost of manufacture plus the cost of transportation. Reduced to its lowest terms, the cost of every manufactured product is simply the cost of the labor to produce it. For the cost of the so called "raw material" is simply the cost of the labor to produce it, whether it be digging the ores from the mines, gathering the ivory in the forests of Africa, hides on the plains of Argentina, or shearing wool from the backs of sheep. Under primitive conditions transportation is simply labor, and the cost of transportation is simply the cost of the human labor necessary to carry the finished product to market, and you have seen how the race has labored and striven from the beginning of time to relieve itself from the burden of transporting its product by the costly and laborious methods that still more or less prevail.

"And you have seen how by the development of modern means of transportation, of the canal, of the steamboat, of the railroad, that labor has been more and more relieved of its burden of transportation. But it is hard for those who are familiar only with modern means and methods of transportation to realize how much they owe to the introduction of these modern methods. The value of a commodity depends upon the breadth of the market for it, and particularly is this true of the value of labor. For labor necessarily depends for its value on the facilities which exist for transporting its products to market. Thus in China, where the facilities for transportation are poorest and most primitive, we find the cheapest labor. Cheap because it is confined for a market for its product to itself—thus literally eating itself up—because it is cut off from the markets of the world by the high cost of reaching them."

No better example of the relation of cost of product in China to transportation may be found than in the cost of coal in Shanghai during the present winter. Coal at many of China's mines may be purchased from Mex. fifty cents to one dollar a ton, but in Shanghai, only a comparatively short distance away, the cost practically all winter was around twenty-five dollars a ton. Mr. Walker also gives an excellent example of the cost of transporting a bale of rugs from Tsun Hua, China, to New York City. The shipment from Tsun Hua to Tientsin, a distance of ninety miles was, by camel-back and occupied five days and cost G.$4.70. From Tientsin the rugs were transported by steamer to New York City, a distance of about seventeen thousand miles, and the freight charge therefor was $4.30. In short, it cost more to transport the rugs ninety miles in China than it did to transport them seventeen thousand miles by modern steamer—and the man who drove the camel only received ten cents a day for his work.

China has vast undeveloped resources of coal and iron—undeveloped chiefly on account of undeveloped means of transportation. We must again look to the United States for comparative figures. In 1850 the coal production of America was only six million tons. In 1912 it had jumped to five hundred and twenty-five million tons. In 1882 the total production of iron and steel in the United States was 4,600,000 tons, or just a little more than half the production of Great Britain, with an output the same year of 8,600,000 tons. In 1890 with increased transportation, America had passed Great Britain and was producing 9,200,000 tons. In 1900, the United States was producing 13,789,000 tons of iron and steel to Great Britain's 8,960,000 tons and in 1910 the production of these commodities in America had jumped to 27,300,000 tons, or nearly three times the production of England which the same year was 10,200,000 tons, the highest it had ever been in that country.

The area of the United States is about 3,000,000 square miles or approximately the same as that of China. This is about one-eighteenth of the total surface of the earth, which is estimated at about 55,000,000 square miles. Just before the beginning of the war statisticians estimated that the entire value or wealth of the world was around G.$550,000,000,000. As quoted before, the wealth of the United States in 1910 was estimated at G.$130,000,000,000 or one-fourth that of the entire world. Thus we see the direct connection between modern means of transportation and wealth, for the United States with one eighteenth of the world's area has *one-half* of the world's mileage of railways. The relationships may be extended to other fields. There are published in the world about 60,000 newspapers and of this number forty per cent are published in the United States, thus showing the relation between transportation and literacy. More than two-thirds of all the telephone wires and more than seventy per cent of all the telephones on earth are used in the United States. In 1913 seventy per cent of all the automobiles on earth were in use in the United States, showing the relationship between railroad mileage and good wagon roads and streets. Next to the United States stand England, France and Germany in the order named, but New York alone uses more automobiles than all of Great Britain, the state of Pennsylvania more than France, and Ohio more than all of Germany. The Japanese won the Russo-Japanese war not because they were better soldiers, but because they had the better of the transportation problem. Germany has been able to stand off the rest of the world in the present war for three long bloody years solely because of her superior system of railways that enable the transfer of troops and supplies completely across the country almost overnight, and the Allies now see that their greatest problem

is in the matter of transportation—transportation of America's, yes and China's troops if you will, to the battle front. To quote again from the text:

"The very fatalism of the Orient is due to the lack of transportation, for how can one escape the pestilence or the famine when one has only his own feet with which to fly therefrom? The condition of the poor in Europe and England before the beginning of modern transportation was like that of the poor of India and China today—absolutely helpless."

Everyone recognizes that China possesses the resources in materials, area and man-power to lead the world, but without means of transportation she is a bound giant. Japan has emerged from feudalism to the position of a first rank nation in a half century largely because she has developed modern transportation both by land and by sea. The first thing she did after she seized Korea was to build a railroad. She has developed railroads in Manchuria. After she captured Tsingtao from the Germans she first extended her control along the German-built railroad into the province of Shantung, for she knows what that means. A railroad across a country owned by another is like a chain around the neck of a giant. China must have railroads, and they *must be* China's railroads, otherwise China's resources will go to the enrichment of others than China; otherwise China will become but a mere cancelled postage stamp on one-eighteenth of the world's surface. China's main handicap in the development of means of transportation in the past has been the infernal and mischievous jealousies of various powers who desired to control China and her destinies. The war will put an end to this matter of imperialistic territorial ambitions—everywhere—otherwise it will have been fought in vain. America, busy at home, has had no part in railroad construction in China. After the war, with her own transportation lines completed and under governmental control, there is a strong probability that private railroad capital and genius in America will turn to new worlds to develop. At least one American company, the Siems-Carey organization, has made a start by surveying a new and much needed line stretching for 900 miles into the very heart of the country, a line that will bring relief and advancement to at least sixty million people—people who are "eating themselves up" and barely keeping themselves alive on their wage of ten cents a day. Americans have no desire for "special interests", political or capitalistic control of China. America's only desire is that China shall develop and take her place in the family of nations. This is necessary for China's sake and necessary to the future peace of the world.

In the last few years China has been the mecca for all kinds and classes of promoters from all points of the compass. These persons, many of them with the backing of their imperialistic governments and through the crookedness of many Chinese government officials, have obtained concessions for so many different lines of railway in China that if they could all be reduced to paper the map of China would look like a Chinese puzzle indeed. A well-known American railroad man who has made a study of the Chinese field, recently said that it would be impossible to extend a line of railway for a distance of one hundred miles anywhere in China without receiving a protest from some source that it was encroaching on somebody's "sphere of influence." Many of these so-called "spheres" or "special interests" have been dormant for years. Now they pop up and with the backing of some government serve to block progress. It is for China—modern China—to say whether the development of her country shall be handicapped and her people kept in misery because of this pernicious system. There used to be an expressive term used in boyhood games that went like this: "Either play the game right or get out so the rest can play." It might be well for China to incorporate this term into her plans for modern development.

J. B. P.

China Turns to Western Science in Reclamation Work

IF each reader of these lines possessed a gigantic Chinese fan that measured three hundred miles long from the tassel to the edge, and then if some giant could open this fan and lay it down on the map of China so that the edge would lie along the coast from Shanghai to a point slightly above Tientsin, this fan would cover a section of territory in triangular form that would measure about five hundred miles along the coast line, and the point would reach for three hundred miles inland. In this territory is an area about the size of one of the Western American states and a population approximately as large as that of the entire United States, or one hundred million persons.

This fertile plain is practically all included in the delta of the Yellow River, or Hwang Ho River, which has always been known as "China's River of Sorrow." Today there are said to be more than three million persons in a destitute and starving condition in this territory owing to the fact that after four thousand years of struggle the people of China have been unable to control the flood waters of this stream. According to the geologists who have made a study of the territory, the Yellow River once ran into the sea at Tientsin and passed

through the country where Peking now stands. Then in the sixth century it changed its course and emptied into the sea south of Tientsin. Between the twelfth and eighteenth centuries it moved completely to the south and for many years ran into the Yangtze River at a point about one hundred miles above Shanghai. Today its yellow waters flow into the Gulf of Chihli at a point about one hundred miles south of Tientsin. In short, China's River of Sorrow has changed its course no less than thirteen unlucky times since human beings have occupied the coastal plains of China.

In addition to the natural channels the river has cut through this delta plain, the situation has been further complicated by an almost innumerable system of canals, dikes and walls that the Chinese engineers of past and gone generations have constructed in order to control this river and its flood waters and also to provide means of transportation for merchandise and irrigation for crops in seasons when nature went to the other extreme and the entire country withered and dried up. The main canal of this system is the Grand Canal, not only the longest canal in China, but also of the world.

Now after so many centuries of native engineering enterprise to relieve the distressing situation, it is gratifying to know that China is turning to Western science and engineering skill for relief. On November 20, 1917, a contract was signed by Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling on behalf of the Chinese Government and Mr. W. F. Carey representing the Siems-Carey Railway and Engineering division of the American International Corporation of New York, which means the first definite move toward bringing relief to this important part of the world's surface. The initial loan is for Gold $6,000,000 and according to the contract five-twelfths of the bonds are to be sold in Japan, but the entire management of construction and administration of works after construction are to remain in the hands of American engineers and contractors. The initial work covered in this loan has to do with the reclamation of the Grand Canal, an artificial waterway built by the Chinese many years ago that reaches from Shanghai to the outer wall surrounding Peking, but which through neglect and misuse has become of no practical value either as a waterway, an outlet for floods or as a means of irrigation. The conservancy work will be along the canal in the provinces of Chihli and Shantung for a distance of about two hundred miles at a point where the canal is crossed by the Yellow River.

It has been estimated that from forty to eighty million dollars gold will be required to complete the entire work of reclamation and relief to this entire district, but thus far no accurate surveys or estimates have been made. The best available report was issued by a board of engineers appointed in 1914 by the American National Red Cross, who made a survey of the districts in the southern part of the area subject to overflow and devastation. The district surveyed by this board comprises an area of more than 7,000,000 acres or a little more than 46,000,000 mow in Chinese measurement. In the opinion of the engineers the land reclaimed would increase in value from $4 to $75 an acre and the total value of the reclaimed land would be in excess of $48,000,000 which would easily be worth the estimated cost of $30,000,000 to reclaim the land and also improve the southern part of the Grand Canal.

In recognition of the importance of the work the Chinese Government in 1913 formed a National Conservancy and Irrigation board to investigate and make plans for the general reclamation of the entire district and since that time much valuable work has been done. In 1914 a Dutch engineer, Mr. H. van der Veen, was appointed consulting engineer of the Bureau, and although many of the activities of the work have been handicapped by lack of funds and by internal political troubles, much good has resulted from the effort. This has been especially noted in the creation of public opinion in favor of national conservancy, which is indicated by the formation of local conservancy boards in the various provinces and districts affected by the overflowing waters in the Yellow River district. Much practical benefit has resulted in Shanghai especially through dredging of the Huangpu River at Shanghai so that large steamers and cargo boats may come up to the city, and in addition to this, similar work but less effective has been done at Tientsin.

It is to be hoped that the work soon to be started by the Siems-Carey Company will be of such benefit that the Chinese Government will be encouraged to continue the reclamation work until China's River of Sorrow will cease to be known by that name. It has a strong humanitarian phase that really should be considered above the utilitarian benefits that will accrue to the country. Just now the American Red Cross is spending approximately $100,000 and the Chinese Government $150,000 in caring for a small part of the refugees from the inundated district in the immediate vicinity of Tientsin. In addition to these donations, there have been private donations of money and supplies from thousands of foreigners and Chinese alike both in China and overseas. But in spite of it all, there are still hundreds of outlying villages at the present time where the entire country is covered with ice and the inhabitants are literally starving to death by the hundreds. A writer in the *North China Daily News* recently told of many villages where the water still stands at

several feet and that it has soaked through the mud walls of the houses and the people are living on floors of solid ice. The writer wondered what will happen in the spring when the ice melts.

Before the beginning of the war men looked upon such sums as $100,000,000 as unusual. In these days with a world gone mad, this amount is spent on powder and death-dealing missiles for a few days work of destruction. At the present time the American Company that is planning to start this humanitarian work in China is handicapped because all of its good engineers are engaged in war work. Why can't some of this energy and resource be turned to constructive ends?

America After the War

BY AN AMERICAN JURIST

II.—Belgium and Luxemburg*

To enforce Belgian neutrality is not the primary reason why America engaged in the war against Germany, nor is the violation of the spirit of American democracy the real reason. The great injuries suffered by the Belgians in the present war have been deplored by Americans who have done much to alleviate the plight of Belgium. Throughout their entire national existence, Americans have evinced a marked sense of public justice; they have showed themselves to be in the main a just and a kindly people. But as America was not a party to the neutralization of Belgium, it is doubtful whether an infraction of Belgian neutrality by any of the parties to the Neutrality Treaty of November 15, 1831, could by the law of nations be vindicated by America. This was obviously the conclusion at first reached at Washington. Americans could and did protest against the violation; but officially America had no standing to protest or to vindicate a treaty of neutralization to which America was not a party.

It is unfortunate that the state of political parties and the conditions of her parliamentary government did not permit England to act with more efficiency in the first days of the war of 1914. That the safety of Belgium was in the first instance adequately protected by any of the guarantors of her neutrality is not clear. The preliminary pourparlers in 1914 between England and Germany, when examined carefully, leave the impression that the English ministers did not insist firmly enough on the right of Belgium to immunity from invasion in the event of war. Up to the 31st of July, 1914, Sir Edward Grey said to the French representative: "The preservation of the neutrality of Belgium might be, I would not say a decisive, but an important factor in determining our attitude." (British White Book of 1914, No. 119.) Would Sir Edward not have been justified in making his declaration stronger?

Belgium, in the eyes of America, presents one of the most melancholy as well as one of the most heroic spectacles in modern history. Her sad plight has excited their profound sympathy. That Belgium will emerge intact and resume her national existence, Americans hope and expect. What the ultimate destiny of Belgium may be in the centuries to come is another matter which no statesman of Europe would venture to predict. But one thing can be affirmed: that Belgium in the future is not going to repeat her present experience, if it can be helped.

It is an error to assume that Belgium is the cause of the war of 1914 or even the cause of England's belligerency. Belgium is but one incident of the great war, not its *causa causaus*. Many people in America have lost sight of the fact that this war is in origin a war for supremacy in the Balkans, which incidentally set on fire the long conflicting pretensions of Germany and England. To the people of the Orient the present war is one for the control of the European approaches to the Far East. To the average American the war is one for the principle of democracy. But whatever the object of the war, that the triumphant success of Germany in Europe would be disastrous to America, Americans in or out of public life with ample justification have come to believe. It is not compatible with the safety of America that there should be only one great power in Europe, and that power unfriendly to America. The arrogations of such a power would soon extend to this hemisphere; they would menace its integrity and possibly destroy for centuries the national policies and the proper development of America. This is a correct if instinctive conclusion for Americans.

That the status of Belgium was not the primary cause of the war, history demonstrates. Belgium never has been, according to the publicists' definition, a completely sovereign State. Belgium as a State was the product of the fears of Europe. Torn away from Holland only in 1830, Belgium by the concerted action of England and France was erected into an independent but neutralized State by the convention of the five great powers convened in the year 1830 in London. In the erection of a single State composed of the Flemish and the Walloon provinces, formerly a part of the United Netherland, the racial diversities of the Flemings and the Walloons were not much considered. Consequently, the new State was from its inception left to wrestle with the always deplorable bilingual problems. The choice of a reigning house for the new kingdom was not even left to Belgium, but was dictated by the great powers. The choice of the English Queen's uncle as the first sovereign was agreeable to England, and the arrangement for his speedy marriage to the daughter of Louis Philippe, then King of the French, was most pleasing to France, as the future dynasty was not likely to be hostile to French susceptibilities.

It will thus be perceived that Belgium was allowed to enter the family of nations only provisionally, and because the great powers deemed it the best solution of a very dangerous territorial problem. From the days of Caesar to those of Napoleon, the Valley of the Maas has been the pathway and the battlefield of all the armies of Europe. In 1830 neither France nor England was willing that either separately should have paramountcy in the territory since known as Belgium. In 1830 an English foothold in the Low Countries would have met the opposition of all the other great powers. At that time Prussia was not in a position to enforce its

*This is the second of a series of important articles on a subject of vital interest, originally appearing in The New York Times—the most conservative newspaper in the American Metropolis.

own views in regard to the territory now called Belgium. It very reluctantly consented to the proposals of England and France to sever it from Holland, as did Austria and Russia. But all the powers recognized that England's interest in the Belgian littoral was greatest. England's interest in the Belgian territory was in fact vital. England has long feared that the littoral of the Low Countries might pass into powerful and unfriendly hands. The supreme effort of her statesmen has been directed to frustrating this eventuality. That her apprehension is both legitimate and natural cannot be denied to her. Her bitter enemy, Napoleon the Great, discerned that "Antwerp was a pistol turned against the heart of England." What he neglected to add was that Belgian territory is a highway which leads with equal directness to either Paris or Berlin.

The terrain of both Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg is very unfortunately situated as regards three of the great powers of Europe. The present German invasion of these territories is by no means the first instance of a violation by the powers; it is computed by competent authority to be the one hundred and nineteenth invasion. For this reason Belgium has been called the "Cockpit of Europe." Every military scientist in Europe has long formulated possible plans for military movements on Belgian territory, as the military archives of all the great powers would show if produced.

The international situation of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and of Belgium is almost identical. If anything Luxemburg was more effectually neutralized than Belgium. A public man is in no position to form a correct opinion upon the international status of Belgium and the obligations of the guarantors of its neutralization, if he is not entirely familiar with the Luxemburg neutralization treaties of 1839 and 1867, their construction by the great powers, and the subsequent attitude of the signatories to such treaties. The international status of Belgium was fixed by Articles VII. and XXV. of the treaties of Nov. 15, 1831, and by Articles I. and II. of the treaty of April 19, 1839. The neutralization of Luxemburg was finally effected by the treaty of London, signed May 11, 1867, on the part of Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, and Prussia. By Article II. of that treaty, the "high contracting parties engaged to respect the principle of neutrality stipulated by the present article." By the prior treaty of 1839 the powers collectively guaranteed the peaceful possession of Luxemburg to the King of Holland in the most full, absolute, and unqualified manner. The object of the Luxemburg treaty was to prevent the possibility of Luxemburg passing under the control of any of the great powers. The effect of the treaty of 1839 was to make Luxemburg inalienable. The English construction of her obligations under the treaty of 1839 concerning the practical neutralization of Luxemburg was not, however, fortunate for Belgium in 1914. On the threshold of the existing hostilities, as appears from that most important document, the "British White Book," published in England by authority, in the first days of the present war, M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, asked the English Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey, "what the British Government thinks of the violation of Luxemburg by the Germans." Sir Edward Grey refers him "to the views expressed in 1867 by Lord Derby and Lord Clarendon," (White Book, 148, Appendix 11, p. 30). Sir Edward's answer involves a historical retrospect. In 1867 France, prior to the final treaty of that year, was negotiating for the acquisition of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. This expressly violated the treaty of 1839, on which Prussia relied. In Parliament, Sir Robert Peel strongly protested against the purchase of Luxemburg by France, following so closely the annexation of Savoy and Nice, "because the holding of Luxemburg is a matter of first importance for France for defensive or offensive operations against Germany." The question in substance in 1867, when France was in treaty for Luxemburg, really was, what obligations the collective guarantee of the integrity of the territory of Luxemburg entailed on the signatory powers, and whether, if one power disregarded or retired from the treaty, the others were obligated either individually or jointly to enforce by arms the obligations of the treaty. Prussia insisted on the binding nature of the obligation, as it was clearly then her interest to do. Count Bismarck was firm on this point. On the 14th of June, 1867, according to Hansard, (P. 1,910, seq.,) Mr. Labouchere, M. P., in the course of Parliamentary debate on the treaty of 1839, said:

* * * The guarantees entered into by this country for the independence of Belgium and of Turkey stood on very different ground from that given recently with respect to Luxemburg. Nobody could contend that the possession of Luxemburg, either by France or Germany, would menace or disturb our interests.

* * * * * * *

At the time when a war with America seemed likely, we might have felt grateful to the Emperor of the French for stepping forward with a guarantee affecting Montreal and the Canadian lakes; but would his own subjects have been pleased?

According to Mr. Moustier, the Foreign Minister of France, the "neutrality" of Luxemburg might not be inconsistent with the passage of troops through the Duchy. The noble Lord appeared to have admitted that a violation of the treaty would be constituted if an army marched through the territory, but a glance at the map would show that it was almost impossible that war could be waged between France and Germany without an army passing through the Luxemburg territory. If, therefore, we were to take Count Bismarck's view of our obligations, we should be bound to go to war. *Nothing had done so much harm to the English name as a certain recklessness in undertaking obligations and a great discretion in fulfilling them.*

* * *

* * * Even supposing that England might be brought to raise armies and find treasure for a war to prevent a Dutch province from becoming German or French, was it likely that our colonies would incur the risks of war for such an object?

The nature of the obligation of the powers under the Luxemburg guarantee of 1839 was in 1869 a subject of deep concern both in England and on the Continent. Prussia was particularly apprehensive. Nevertheless Lord Stanley, then English Foreign Secretary, informed Prussia: "No interest of ours was either directly or indirectly involved, and we stood absolutely free and unfettered. The security of Belgium is an entirely different matter." (Hansard, Vol. CLXXXVI., Page 1,253, seq.) Now Great Britain was a party to the neutralization of Luxemburg. Lord John Russell, not then in power, alone protested against any such narrow construction of the obligation of England under the treaty of 1839 and he bravely stated that the position of the English Government had "created a very unpleasant feeling on the Continent." (Hansard, Vol. CLXXXVIII., Page 975.)

The relation of Saguntum to the Carthaginians was singularly like Belgium's to Germany. The Roman contentions concerning Hannibal's violation of the treaty relative to Saguntum probably offer the nearest parallel to England's present contentions concerning the German invasion of Belgium

in derogation of the Belgian Treaty of 1831. In the negotiations for peace, the Roman argument is not likely to be overlooked by those trained in the art of diplomacy.

The attitude of the powers to the Luxemburg treaties leaves the impression that the right of a signatory to contravene or to withdraw from its conventional guaranty is not clearly denied in public law. The alleged right of a signatory to violate the pact is a grave matter, and it certainly shocks the moral sense of private people when a party to a neutralization treaty withdraws and then violates it. But the nature and extent of the obligation of a guarantor of neutrality is, in international law, not so clearly laid down as it should be. The English position that there was no obligation of the parties to the Luxemburg Treaty to enforce it by a resort to arms, unless their own interests were also violated, leaves a very unpleasant impression when applied to Belgium. That a treaty of neutralization was violated with impunity in the instance of Luxemburg must be conceded, and this is the unhappy lesson of Luxemburg. The uncertainty of the attitude of the great powers in regard to neutralization treaties long stared Belgium in the face, and consequently its apprehensions were first directed to one great power and then to another. The annexation of Korea by Japan in 1910 with the consent of the powers, after Japan had guaranteed the independence of Korea in 1904, was ominous for Belgium.

If the often avowed projects for the neutralization of either Mexico or Canada by the great powers ever comes to maturity, America will then be confronted by a set of problems concerning neutralized countries of the gravest importance to her own internal safety and security. It is highly desirable, therefore, that the status of neutralized countries and the nature of the obligations of the guarantors of neutrality should receive a closer consideration than they yet have received in the law of nations. A neutralized State may, in some of its aspects, yet prove embarrassing for America. In late public utterances of many leading Americans regarding neutralized countries, there seem to be certain assumptions quite inadmissible in respect of a Canada or a Mexico neutralized by the powers. Had the former Republic of Texas been neutralized as once proposed, or had California been ceded to Great Britain by Mexico, as once attempted, the intricacy of the law of neutralization would have been now more apparent to Americans. If the United States had joined in the proposed neutralization of the former Republic of Texas by England and France, would it then have been at liberty to recede from the treaty when Texas itself desired to be annexed to the United States? If the United States first had denounced such a treaty and declined to engage in it further, would France and England then have been obligated to enforce the neutralization of the Republic of Texas by a recourse to arms? Such are the serious questions which a treaty of neutralization presents.

According to the British "White Book" on the first signs of the great conflict of 1914 Sir Edward Grey officially inquired in Paris and Berlin whether the French and German Governments are "prepared to engage to respect the neutrality of Belgium so long as no other power violates it" (114). The German Chancellor replied that Germany would like to know what France is prepared to do (122). The reply from Paris was "that the French Government are resolved to respect the neutrality of Belgium, unless some other power violated it" (125). On Aug. 1, 1914, the German Ambassador at London asked Sir Edward Grey whether if Germany gave a promise not to violate Belgian neutrality England would engage to remain neutral. Sir Edward Grey did not think "we could give a promise of neutrality on that condition alone" (123). The German Ambassador then suggested that the integrity of France and her colonies might be guaranteed by Germany. No definite reply was vouchsafed. England simply refused to be bound. Evidently the great war of the empires, so long predicted, was at hand if all the conditions favored it. In that event Belgium was left in a very perilous position, for every military expert in Europe had announced that its territory would inevitably be a battlefield of the warring powers.

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Notes From Peking

The American Association at Peking, which is said to be one of the most active organizations in China, had President Wilson's recent addresses translated into the Chinese language in pamphlet form. These pamphlets are distributed through the banks, at the hotels, and at other public places to Chinese who are not able to read the English language.

***

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister to China, is an earnest advocate that all foreigners in China should keep in closest possible touch with the Chinese. He not only urges his own nationals to keep in sympathetic contact with the Chinese but sets a good precedent himself by keeping in touch with them both officially and unofficially.

***

Skating and ice-boating are the premier winter sports in Peking and, in addition to the innumerable canals that are always crowded with parties, there are several excellent ice-rinks in the Capital. Those most patronized are located in the American Legation compound and in the compound of the Peking Club. There are a number of first-class hockey teams among the foreign communities and during the winter there are many interesting matches not only in Peking, but between teams in Peking and Tientsin.

***

A "New World" Chinese amusement "palace" has just been opened in Peking similar to those conducted in Shanghai, and it promises to be just as successful in the Capital as the others have been in the Settlement. The building in Peking is five stories in height, is constructed of reinforced concrete, and contains moving-picture shows, restaurants, tea rooms, music halls, shops where various articles of Chinese manufacture are sold, a roof garden, and other attractions. An admission of twenty cents is charged, which admits the visitor to everything, including tea.

***

A Chinese vegetarian restaurant is one of the curiosities of the Capital city. Not only is every vegetable known to China sold, but the vegetables are prepared in imitation of practically every known meat dish. A foreigner who attended a dinner at the vegetarian restaurant recently said that he was served with twenty-seven different varieties of Chinese food. Roast duck consisted of a preparation made from bean curd; fried eels was the rind of a certain kind of Chinese melon fried in vegetable oils; vegetable pork and beef dishes were found to consist of bamboo shoots and mushrooms, and so on, the novelty of the occasion being that the vegetables not only tasted like the various meat dishes, but were moulded to look like them also.

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O. D. Walker, the new manager of the Peking branch of the International Banking Corporation, is the son of a missionary who served for many years in North China. As a result, Mr. Walker speaks the Chinese language like a native and reads it with considerable ease. Mr. Walker for several years has been connected with important banking interests in America and last year came to China with representatives of the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago and assisted in its loan of G. $5,000,000 to the Chinese Government. Upon his return to America he was approached by the National City Bank of New York and urged to return to China as manager of its Peking branch. It is understood that the International Banking Corporation has plans completed for a new modern banking house on Legation Street in Peking and in addition has in mind important changes of policy on the part of all of its branches in China. Mr. Walker's family, consisting of Mrs. Walker and three daughters, accompanied him to China.

***

With few exceptions, practically every foreigner in Peking lives in native Chinese houses, which really consist of a group of detached rooms, in many cases numbering as many as a dozen. The "house" is all enclosed in a "compound" with a high wall along the narrow street. When W. F. Carey, president of the Siems-Carey Railway and Engineering Company, first came to China last year he wanted to rent a house, so he engaged a Chinese to take him around through the residence section of the city. When he returned to the hotel in the evening he severely reprimanded his Chinese guide (through an interpreter of course) for conducting him through a lot of alleys instead of showing him the residence section. Because of the high walls around the houses, and because of the further fact that a Chinese house in Peking is but one story in height, the only way to "see" the residence section of the city, would be to take the trip in an æroplane.

***

The Peking Language School, organized by foreigners for the study of the Chinese language, has been most successful and now numbers practically a hundred students. The school includes students from the various business houses and banks and from the various missionary organizations. One important phase of the instruction is a series of lectures on Chinese history, religion, art, and affairs; the lectures being held alternately in the American and British Legations. The school has been so successful that a similar one is being planned for Tientsin.

***

William Cullen Dennis, the new American legal adviser to the Chinese Government, who has recently arrived in Peking, was born in the state of Indiana in 1878 and was educated in preparatory schools in Scotland and at Harvard University. In 1901-02 he was secretary of the Lake-Mohonk Conference on international arbitration, and from 1902 until 1906 he taught courses in law at the Universities of Illinois, Leland Stanford, Columbia and George Washington. From 1906 until 1910 he was assistant solicitor for the State Department at Washington, D. C. He was an agent of the United States at the Hague in the arbitration between the United States and Venezuela and in arbitration with Mexico on boundary questions, and later was sole arbitrator in the Costa Rica-Panama boundary dispute in 1911-14.

***

The British Legation and the Japanese Legation in Peking are located exactly opposite each other on Canal street in the Foreign Legation quarter. Each is enclosed by a high wall approximately fifteen feet in

altitude. For many years there was a square hole in the wall surrounding the Japanese Legation at a point exactly opposite the gate of the British Legation. The hole was about a foot square and was located near the top of the wall, and for years was the subject of a joke in Peking that the Japanese Minister used it to observe what was going on in his neighbor's compound across the street. Finally the joke became so well circulated that it reached the ears of the Japanese Minister, who immediately had the hole cemented up—as the passerby can observe any day through the difference in color of the cement from the rest of the wall.

***

Francis White, second secretary at the American Legation at Peking, has been transferred to Teheran, Persia, and departed for his new post on February 16. It will require Mr. White nearly three months of travel to get to his new post. He will first go to Calcutta, India, and from there by rail he will be able to get within five hundred miles of Teheran. Then he will make the rest of his trip by camel caravan and British army transport. Mr. White has been connected with the American Legation in Peking for nearly three years and has become well known and respected throughout China. His home is in Baltimore, Md.

***

C. C. Chu, formerly Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai and now private secretary to President Feng Kuo-chang at Peking, gave a reception at the Kiangsi Guild Theater in Peking in honor of the sixtieth birthday of his parents. Mr. Chu is an American-returned student and one of the most capable of the younger Chinese who have studied abroad. He is a member of the executive committee of the American University Club of Shanghai.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

February 12. A Russian official communique states that as German capitalism had submitted conditions of peace unacceptable to the Russian Revolution, the latter is unable to acquiesce in forcible annexation.

February 13. The British Admiralty's report shows that 13 vessels over and 6 under 1600 tons were sunk during the week.

February 14. The announcement is made in London that General Sir William Robertson is to remain as Chief of Staff in the British Army with the full approval and confidence of the War Cabinet, and that General Sir Henry Wilson is to continue as the principal representative of Great Britain at Versailles.

February 15. A flotilla of large enemy destroyers makes a swift raid at one o'clock in the morning on the British patrol forces in the Straits of Dover and sinks a trawler and 7 drifters which were hunting a submarine.

February 16. A German submarine bombards Dover at 12:10 in the morning without doing any serious damage, although several civilians are killed.——General Sir William Robertson resigns and General Sir Henry Wilson is appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

February 17. Six German aeroplanes drop bombs over London.—Germany extends the period given to Rumania to reply to the ultimatum to enter into peace negotiations.—Germany announces that owing to the conduct of the Petrograd Government and after the lapse of a week's notice of the armistice provided under the treaty Germany reserves a free hand in every direction; this is an indication that military operations against Russia will shortly be resumed.

February 17. Sir William Robertson denies that he has resigned, saying that he considers that he has been dismissed from the post of Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

CHINA

February 13. Several earthquakes occur at Swatow; hundreds of Chinese are killed as a result of thousands of Chinese buildings collapsing; one Chinese theater collapses and entombs the audience; nearly all the foreign houses on the Kialat side are damaged.

February 19. Wang Shih-chen, Premier of China, resigns and is granted leave preparatory to retirement; further Cabinet changes are probable shortly.——The Chinese press at Peking reports that Japan is seeking a concession of wireless telegraphy rights in China.——A plot to assassinate ex-Premier Tuan Chi-jui is discovered at Peking; 3 suspect Japanese are arrested and taken to Tientsin for examination.——General Horvath is expected at Peking within a few days, being now *en route* from Harbin; he is bringing with him details of the working accounts of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

February 21. Chang Tso-lin, the military governor at Mukden, having been refused by the Government a portion of the arms recently shipped from Japan, defies the Central Government and sends his soldiers to Chingwantao where they take possession of 100,000 rifles.——President Feng is reported as having said, with reference to his efforts to end the internal struggles in China, that he is helpless and without hope.

JAPAN

February 21. Viscount Ishii accepts the post of Ambassador to the United States.——Six thousand workmen at the Uraga Dockyard go on strike on the eve of the launching of a new steamer of 12,000 tons for the Messageries Maritimes, fixed to take place on February 24; the strikers demand an increase of 30% in wages.

GENERAL

February 12. Parliament assembles in London; members of the House of Commons holding commissions in the Army are dressed in khaki.——Lloyd George states, with regard to the critical action involved in the extension of the powers of the Versailles Council, that he must speak with caution because it was a matter of a military decision in a Council of War.

February 14. A court martial at Paris sentences Bolo Pasha to death, although his counsel is appealing against this verdict; the Public Prosecutor stated

that as a soldier and as a patriot mourning the deaths of 100,000 Frenchmen he demanded the death of a man who had betrayed the country for Francs 10,000,000.——*The London Daily Mail* states that it is intolerable that in this crisis of the war Mr. Asquith should again attempt to thrust himself forward.——The Polish Cabinet resigns as a protest against the peace arrangements made by Germany with the Ukraine; the Poles object to the incorporation of the Governments of Cholm, Kielce and Lublin in Ukrainia.

February 15. The French Socialists receive in Paris the British and Belgian delegates who have come to arrange an Inter-Allied Socialist Conference.——The House of Representatives at Washington favorably reports the Billion Dollars Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill for various military activities; provision is made in the Bill to expend G. $81,000,000 on the heaviest forts artillery, supplementary to the amount of over G. $1,780 millions already spent or authorized; it is intended to erect a plant in France to manufacture gases; over G. $177,000,000 for aeroplane bombs is asked; Capital and Labor at the request of the Government have each appointed five representatives to outline the basis of their relationship during the war.

February 16. An official announcement issued in Berlin, stating that all the German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish commissions have left Petrograd, confirms the impression that Germany is preparing to take military action against the Bolsheviks.

February 17. Three hundred persons are drowned at the town of Umfolosi in the Johannesburg region of the Transvaal as the result of a terrific storm which caused a wall of water 75 feet high to descend the river of that name.

America

James Cox Brady, a well-known financier, recently sold a number of his prize-winning horses for the benefit of the Red Cross and netted $22,365.

By proclamation of the President, Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo assumed control on December 28 of all the railroads in the United States.

Former Gladys Vanderbilt and former Harriet Daly, a sister of Mrs. James W. Gerard, both married to titled Austrians, may have their large fortunes seized under the enemy-alien act, unless it can be shown that their wealth will not be used to aid the enemy.

The U. S. Supreme Court has confirmed the sentences on Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman convicted on charges of conspiring to prevent the operation of the selective act by urging men of draft age not to register. Both were convicted in New York several months ago and sentenced to serve two years in prison and a fine of $10,000 each.

Tom Lee, known for years as the Mayor of Chinatown, died at New York, January 10. In his death New York lost one of its most picturesque inhabitants and America probably her best-known Chinese. His rule in Chinatown was absolute among his followers. Tom Lee was about 75 years old. He is said to be wealthy. Two sons were born of his marriage to a white woman. One became a missionary in China. The other is an actor appearing in America.

Men and Events

The text of an important decision by Judge Lobingier in the U. S. Court for China bearing on the settlement of decedents' estates will be found on the last two pages of this issue of the REVIEW.

The U. S. S. flagship *Brooklyn*, in command of Admiral Knight of the Asiatic Fleet, arrived in Shanghai February 21.

Harry H. Fox, C. M. G., delivered a lecture on "Some Leaves from a Consul's Notebook" at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society at Shanghai, February 21.

The death occurred in Shanghai, February 18, of Mme Cornelia de Reus, wife of the Consul General for the Netherlands, after a lingering illness of some months, the deceased being a sufferer from dropsy.

The death is announced in Tokio of H. S. Brinkley, of Sale & Frazar, Yokohama. He was the elder son of the late Captain F. Brinkley, for many years a newspaper publisher in Japan.

The colonel in command of the U. S. Railway Guard for the Siberian Railways, accompanied by seven junior officers, recently arrived at Harbin. There are 388 U. S. troops staying at Nagasaki who are expected to follow their officers shortly into Siberia.

C. L. Bromley of the Theological Seminary of the Shanghai Baptist College, will address the American Song Service at the Palace Hotel, Sunday, February 24, at 4:30 p.m. Miss Olive, of Soochow, will sing. Frank Buchman addressed the Song Service last Sunday on "Understanding Men."

Shanghai, after having experienced virulent epidemics of smallpox and scarlet fever, is now threatened with pneumonic plague from North China, yellow fever from Japan and spotted fever from Hongkong. There have been 50 cases of the latter disease at Hongkong during a week, half of which proved fatal.

Miss Alice Amelia Ellen Coquelle, of Plumstead, Kent, England, and Major Arthur Racicot, American Legation, Peking, were married Saturday evening, February 16 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Franklin Newman, Shanghai. The Rev. C. F. MacRae of the Episcopal Church was the officiating clergyman.

Yesterday, February 22, was very quietly observed in Shanghai as Washington's birthday. The principal event took place in the evening when an excellent Minstrel Show was given by the American Company, S. V. C., at the Olympic Theater. The performance will be repeated to-day at a matinee at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and again this evening at 8 o'clock.

The American steamer *Rosewood*, the first of the new emergency merchant vessels built since the outbreak of the war, reached the Far East, arriving in Shanghai, February 19. The advent of the steamer was marked by a tragedy, a seaman by the name of Corrigan having slipped down a ladder-way last Wednesday and broken his neck, death ensuing shortly afterwards. At an inquest opened at the American Consulate, evidence was given by other seamen that the deceased and the captain had a slight dispute and that the captain gave the former a push; the captain absolutely denies this.

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In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of
Cornelia Mayer Geerts,
Deceased.

Cause No. 630
Special Proceeding No. 238
(Administration)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Cornelia Mayer Geerts, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to W. H. Emberley, Administrator of her estate, on or before August 9, 1918; and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the said Administrator.

W. H. EMBERLEY,
51-A Kiangse Road,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China, February 9, 1918.

An inquiry took place during the week at the Custom House in Shanghai into the circumstances attending the recent collision between the steamers *Poochi* and *Hsinfung*, both China Merchants vessels, as a result of which the first named boat was lost and a large number of passengers drowned. The Court was composed of Mr. Wong, president, Sah Fu-mou, Captain Kent, and Captain Myhre, Harbor Master.

The *Seoul* (Korea) *Press*, which is edited by a Japanese, in the course of an article entitled "Two Evil Japanese Practices in Manchuria" says: "We are sincerely glad to hear of the determination of the Government of Japan to put an end to two disgraceful practices followed by bad Japanese in Manchuria and Siberia, namely, the smuggling of morphine and the shameful occupation of Japanese women of easy virtue."

American papers to hand during the week give details of the attempt made by several Senators, headed by Senator Chamberlain, to curtail some of the power at present enjoyed by President Wilson in the conduct of the war. President Wilson among other things recently stated the following: "Senator Chamberlain's statement as to the present inaction and ineffectiveness of the Government is an astonishing and absolutely unjustifiable distortion of the truth."

One of the incidental features of the tide of Liberalism which has set in Russia is that since the outbreak of the Revolution there have been 30,000 applications for divorce under the new law simplifying divorce proceedings. A recent telegram states that treasures valued at over £2,000,000 have been stolen from the Patriarchial Sacristry in Moscow, including the gold church plate, which was encrusted with gems, and the bejewelled Bibles.

At a sale held at the rooms of the American Art Association in New York, January 22, of the Warren-Gamanaka collections of Oriental art, a green jade palace dish led the prices, going to E. I. Farmer for $1,025. It was sixteen inches wide, rested on four ju-i feet, had four loose rings pendant from the handles and a medallion in relief at the bottom of the dish. Mr. Farmer also gave $290 for a Ch'ien-lung white jade carving, and $220 for a malachite vase with cover.

Baroness Adelgunde von Vietinghoff died at the home of her daughter, Mme A. Clement, 70 Avenue Dubail, Shanghai, February 16, at the advanced age of 87. The deceased Baronness migrated to the United States in 1856, and 6 of her grandsons are at present serving in the American army. She had been a resident of Shanghai for about three years, and despite her age was a very active woman up until a few days before her death, when she contracted a case of penumonia which proved fatal.

In the course of a private letter dated February 1 from the Chinese labour camp at Tsangkou (Shantung), a correspondent of the *Japan Chronicle* says: "Some days ago a large number of coolies made a dash for liberty and over a hundred got away. We pursued them at night across country, running I should say at least five miles, but we brought in only a few stragglers. Tales of coolie ships sunk by German submarines, as also the approach of the Chinese New Year, were jointly responsible for this attempt." Of course there is no compulsion in the enrollment of these men, but once enrolled and with advance paid and kit provided they are naturally under military discipline.

An amendment to the Shanghai Land Regulations which calls the foreign Consuls to meet in "February or March" for fixing the date of the Council elections, instead of in "January or February," has been confirmed by the Peking Government and Foreign Representatives, according to announcement in the *Municipal Gazette*. The change was effected following correspondence between the Council and the Senior Consul in which the former cited the growing difficulty of presenting the yearly Financial Statement within the period specified. It was previously required that this be published at least ten days pefore the Ratepayers' meeting, which had to be held not later than March 21. Under the amendment the meeting may be held not later than April 21.

The *Central China Post* (Hankow) in the course of a long editorial based on the fact that a resident of Hankow who had gone to England to volunteer for the war finds himself detailed for duty in Ireland, says that one is accustomed to seeing strange things in China in connection with military proceedings but this is a situation that would be hard to match even in this land of the topsy-turvy. This Hankow editor says that "Pat" has always been a spoiled child and the sooner that conscription is enforced in Ireland the better. The editor concludes by remarking that President Feng Kuo-chang could give some points as to what a policy of drift means in cases of armed opposition, and in the hopelessness of trying to conciliate those who demand the impossible.

Shanghai Americans Entertain British at Banquet

Further evidence of the growing cordiality between the British and American communities of Shanghai was exemplified by a dinner given on the evening of February 18 at the Shanghai Club by the Executive Committee of the American Association of China and the American Chamber of Commerce to the British Chamber of Commerce, this being in the nature of a reciprocal function to one which took place last December, when the roles of guests and hosts were reversed. Thirty-six guests sat down to an excellent dinner, an incidental feature being a number of short speeches testifying to the friendly spirit with which Americans and Britons in Shanghai are cooperating.

W. S. Fleming, who officiated as chairman, after proposing toasts to King George and President Wilson, began the program of speeches with a welcome to the guests and an eloquent reminder that between America and Britain were ties more binding and more close than the mere fact that they were allies in the great war. Both stood for the high principles of liberty and right and both might be counted on to act in accord in China and to stand firm for the honoring of those principles here and throughout the world.

W. C. Sprague, acting chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce, expressed the great pleasure he had in welcoming the organization's "cousin" body, and in a fervent speech referred to the 4,000 mile frontier between Canada and the United States with never a gun or a fortress along it, as the ideal for which all were fighting and an earnest of what shall be between all nations.

Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul General, who was the next speaker, referred to the bonds between the two nations, and, alluding to the days before America went to war, expressed the certainty that the British public felt that sooner or later America would join Great Britain in her struggle.

John Johnstone, chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce, pointed out that while the English speaking race were shoulder to shoulder on the battlefront in Europe, the same cooperation, though not with arms, was necessary here. He urged that the spirit might be carried on to show the world that they stood together in China.

Consul General Sammons in the course of his remarks advocated occasional meetings between Britons and Americans for purposes of mutual support, and expressed satisfaction at the marked growth of the "get together" spirit in Shanghai and warmly congratulated those responsible for the arrangements that had contributed to such an enjoyable and profitable evening.

H. H. Fox, British Commercial Attache, followed with a speech that specially appealed to the American hosts; it was both elequent and witty, and showed that he had a fair appreciation of American energy and business methods.

J. K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port of New York and delegate to the Tariff Conference, made the closing speech of the evening, the principal point of interest in it being that he wished Britons to believe that Americans, though they might at times seem to delight in "twisting the lion's tail," yet stood for the same ideals and against the enemies of their cousins overseas.

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The function was brought to a close by the assembled hosts and guests joining hands as they sang the strains of that old song, "Auld Lang Syne."

Contagious Diseases in Shanghai

Dr. A. Stanley, Shanghai Health Officer, in his report for 1917 says that the year was not a healthy one—"the inevitable reaction after a series of exceptionally good years. To some extent the increased mortality among foreigners may be attributed to general causes due to a large increase in the less affluent section of the population." But there has also been a regrettable increase of smallpox and scarlet fever. As a set-off against these losses may be placed a remarkable immunity from choleraic diseases and plague. The year has been one of exceptional anxiety and hard work for the Health Office. In practically all the cases of smallpox investigated neglect of effective vaccination was all too obvious. The Settlement has been completely free from plague since June 1916 aud this is the first report for nine years without a plague map.

"The outlook as regards prevention of scarlet fever in Mid and North China is not hopeful. The only favourable feature is that in time such a degree of immunity becomes established that the disease assumes a mild type. In Shanghai about 18 cases in every hundred die, and there is no indication yet of any diminution in fatality, which at home is well below 5 per cent." Above the age of five susceptibility to the

disease becomes less and power of resistance if attacked greater. Isolation, even when it is as perfect as it is possible to make it by legislation and hospital provision, has not yet materially lessened the incidence of scarlet fever in any of the great centers of population, says the Health Officer.

The death-rate per thousand of the foreign population per annum was 20.7 against 14 in 1916. The death rate among the Chinese was 14.9. Thirty-eight non-Chinese and 595 Chinese died of scarlet fever in 1917, 18 and 188 respectively of smallpox, and 85 and 1,111 of tuberculosis.

Shanghai is now in danger of yellow fever—there has been a case at Yokohama—and there is now greater need for anti-mosquito measures here.

The New Directors of the Bank of China

A general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of China was held last Sunday at Peking, at which 264 shareholders were present representing 5,403 votes or two-thirds of the total number of votes. The election of Directors and Auditors resulted as follows: Directors—Mr. Wang Ke-min, Minister of Finance; Shih Shao-tseng, Director-General, Lung Hai Railway; Chang Kia-ngau, Vice-Governor, Bank of China; Lin Pao-heng, Auditor, Bank of China; Li Shih-wei, formerly Governor of the Bank of China; Chou Hsueh-hsi, formerly Minister of Finance; Feng Keng-kwang; Pan Hung-ping; Hsiung Hsi-ling, formerly Premier and Minister of Finance; Yu Ya-ching, Compradore of the Netherlands Bank, Shanghai; Hwang Chun: Auditors—Mr. Lu Hsueh-pu; Li Chai-yang; Chen Hwei-teh; Li Hsuen-wei, Chief Secretary of the Bank of China; Chang Tiao-cheng.

Women's Work

The American Woman's Club

A musical program from the French composer, Claude Debussy, was given before a large audience at the American Woman's Club of Shanghai held at the Carlton Cafe, Tuesday, February 19, at 4:30 p.m. Mrs. S. E. Taylor was in charge of the program. The program was opened by a sketch of the composer's life and his progress made as a musician by Miss Oldroyd, after which the following program was given:

Violin Solo . . Un Bateau . . Miss Fitch, accompanied by Mrs. McCracken.

Vocal Solos . . . . . Mme. Fano.
- (a) Recit et Air de Lia— Extrait de L'Enfant Prodigue
- (b) Fantoches
- (c) Clair de Lune

Miss Jansen accompanied.

Piano Solos . . . . . Mr. Young
- (a) Clair de Lune
- (b) Arabesques

Vocal Solos . . . . . Mr. Salzman
- (a) Romance
- (b) Les Cloches
- (c) Il pleur dans mou coeur
- (d) En sourdine
- (e) Nuit d'Etoiles

Accompanied by Professor Manikus.

A short business session was held at the opening of the meeting at which it was announced that the Executive Board, because of the shortness of funds, would not provide a salary of $400 for a woman worker in the Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill social work. It was also announced that Mrs. Hoffman has been elected chairman of the Courtesies Committee, with Mrs. Dunn as secretary. Mrs. Lacy presided over the business meeting. Mrs. William Morris spoke on behalf of the American Woman's Exchange asking as many volunteers as could to respond to furnishing baked beans, as the orders had far out-numbered the supply.

The American Woman's Exchange

The American Woman's Exchange at the corner of Avenue Edward VII and Rue Montauban has outgrown its present quarters and is moving to No. 128 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, opposite the Race Course, as soon as the necessary repairs on the building are completed. It is hoped at some future time also to open a tea room in connection with the Exchange. The special attraction of the American Woman's Exchange is that you can get the things like mother used to make, and what you can't get on the spot you can order for your teas and dinners. An incidental feature of the cakes, muffins, doughnuts, candies, etc., is the satisfaction you have of knowing that they are made by the housewife, which is a welcome change from the old custom in Shanghai of leaving everything to the Chinese cook. When you call you will be safe in asking for delicious cakes ranging from $2 to $2.50; doughnuts, 75 cents a dozen; peanut butter, 35 cents a glass; Ichang marmalade at various prices; fresh candies from $1 to $2 per lb; special home-made chocolates at $1 lb; bran muffins, 72 cents a dozen; Boston baked beans, $1.10 a pot; with brown bread at 50 cents a loaf; once a week you are able to get gingerbread and occasionally, brick ice-cream.

Mrs. William Morris, who has taken charge of the American Woman's Exchange upon the resignation of Mrs. C. L. Blake, has asked for further volunteers to bake beans for the shop, as the orders have lately been in excess of the capacity of the original volunteers to meet the demand. The proceeds of the Exchange go toward Relief Funds.

Meetings of The American's Woman's Club

The Music Department of the American Woman's Club did not meet on Friday and the date of the next meeting will be announced later.

The next meeting of the American Woman's Club will be held at the Carlton Cafe, March 5, at 4:30 p.m. The program will be "The Women of Japan" in charge of the Literary Department with Mrs. Maurice Benjamin acting as leader.

Red Cross "War Drive"

Consul-General Sammons was notified by cable Saturday, February 16, that the American Red Cross Headquarters at Washington have decided on a "War Drive" to take place during the second week in May. This is understood to be supplemental to the Christmas membership drive which brought the organisation's membership up to over twenty million.

Further subscriptions to the Christmas membership drive are still being received, the last contribution coming from Wuchow and amounting to $775.50 Hongkong currency, the same having been forwarded by J. B. Brooks for himself and others through Miss Jansen.

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The organization of the Shanghai chapter of the American Red Cross will be completed upon receipt of return mail from Washington, the original application having gone forward at the end of 1917.

Chinese Students in America

According to "The Chinese Students' Monthly" published monthly from November to June, inclusive, by The Chinese Students' Alliance in the United States of America, Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts still leads in the number of Chinese Students among eastern colleges for girls. This year the club has three active members and have as associate members two Chinese girls from Smith—making the total membership eight. On December 1 the club had the pleasure of entertaining President Woolley and Miss Margaret Burton at a Chinese supper party in one of the girl's rooms. During the first week in December the girls gave a sale of Chinese articles for the benefit of the flood relief in China.

Women and Events

Miss Rankin of Montana, the only woman member of Congress, was defeated for the chairmanship of the Committee on Woman Suffrage, and a Democrat from California was selected for the place, as the House is Democratic.

One of America's champion knitters is Miss Josephine Warren, 19 years old, of Des Moines, Iowa, a student of Drake University. Her speed record was won for 79 stitches, straight knitting a minute, and 40 stitches of purling. The average knitter probably maintains a speed of about 25 straight stitches a minute. Miss Warren has beep knitting for years and the result of her labor has probably kept many a man comfortable in the trenches.

Mrs. Thomas Edwards, of Oberlin, Ohio, 95 years old, is still doing her bit and is said to be the oldest woman in the United States to plan and care for a war garden. She did all of the work except the plowing and canned enough of the products of her garden to send a basketful to her sons, grandsons, and great grandsons.

A pound of butter sold at auction at a Washington Red Cross fair for $567 has been sent to President Wilson.

Rebirth of the Middle East

The New York Journal of Commerce

It is not only Europe that is in the throes of a new birth. The light of freedom is breaking over vast areas of the Asiatic continent, and lands that were the cradle of human civilization are in the way of being transformed from deserts into garden spots again, from poverty-stricken villayets into rich and prosperous provinces. What has happened in Egypt will happen in Asia Minor, in Persia, Khiva, Bokhara, Afghanistan and Chinese Turkestan. It has not happened before because where the blighting influence of the Turk was not felt the service nobles of the Russian autocracy stood in the way of progress. For generations Central Asia was the bone of contention between Russian and British diplomacy; for the last quarter of a century German protection has provided a new shield for Turkish massacres in America and for systematic robbery and outrage in Syria. Persian brigands have been armed with German weapons, and the Holy Land has been exploited by German colonists busy preparing the way for the entrance of a new power into Egypt and for the driving of the wedge of Teutonic Empire into the Middle East. It needs only a little historical imagination to connect the struggles of a distant past with those of a near past, and to see in both the promise of a great future. Since the dawn of history until last century the struggle between Asia and Egypt has been almost continuous. The Hyksos, the Hittites, the Assyrians, the Crusaders and many another conquering race invaded Egypt; and their road always ran through Palestine. On the other hand, Asia has in the course of history been frequently invaded and partially overrun by Egyptian rulers from the days of Amasis and Thothmes until those of Mehemet Ali, eighty years ago, and the Egyptian forces have invariably marched through the wilderness of Zin and Palestine. In fact, the history of Palestine has been that of a people now under the control or influence of Egypt, now under that of one of the empires of Asia, and only for brief periods free of both.

And now, where conquering hosts surged back and forth, the railway promises to be the instrument of a wealth-producing commerce, and to furnish the means of intercourse between prosperous, peaceful and free communities. The Hun will at least be able to claim the credit of having begun it, for the Baghdad Railway will furnish the backbone of the system that is to revive the trade and renew the civilization of the ancient world. But little attention has been paid to the connection between this system and Egypt, although railway communication between Constantinople and a point about twenty miles from the Egyptian frontier is now complete except for one or two short breaks in Asia Minor. At Aleppo the Baghdad Railway connects with the French railway to Hama, Homs and Damascus, the last named being the starting point of the Hedjaz or Pilgrim Railway. From a point between Deraa and Haifa on this line a new railway has been constructed to Jerusalem, whence another runs to Jaffa, and still another a few miles from the coast has been carried as far south as Beersheba and in recent months probably much further. While Aleppo remains the headquarters of the German army, it may seem premature to speculate about its future as the distributing center of a great railroad system. But as surely as the cause of human liberty must ultimately prevail, so surely will this ancient city enjoy greater prosperity in the coming era of railways than ever it did in days when caravans by the hundred, crowding its gates, came and went daily between Antioch, Damascus and Baghdad and the mountain passes of the West and North and Northwest, which gave access to Asia Minor and Europe. For, as Mr. W. J. Childs has shown in his fascinating book on Asia Minor, Aleppo now attracts railways as of old it did roads and caravan tracks—its position being at the corner, so to speak, around which railways, like roads, perforce must come.

No better illustration of the new life that is already stirring in the veins of this elder world could be given than the prediction of Mr. Childs that Aleppo railway porters of the future will become familiar with the names of places exceedingly far off. "Change here for Mecca, Cairo and Baghdad," is said to be the cry which has been heard already at Muslimie—Aleppo's Baghdad Railway station—but that is nothing to what the not very distant future may hold. Here, in the fullness of time, one may change not only for these cities of ancient name, but for Central and Southern Africa, Persia, Bombay, Calcutta; and later, by the aid of a short sea passage, for Singapore, Port Darwin, Sidney and Melbourne. We have quoted it before in these columns, but the statement will bear repeating that great and visible Allied successes East and West in Europe might still leave the Central Powers the true victors, if they retained their broad highway to the East. The German armies might be blasted out of France and Belgium, the French might secure the whole left bank of the Rhine, and Poland and the Russian provinces be freed of German invaders. But if after these mighty efforts a peace of exhaustion or compromise followed the Allied triumphs, and left the Central Powers still holding the way to the East, the war would end with a German victory. In short, the final and conclusive test of Allied success or failure at the close of the war will be whether or no the Central Powers and Asia Minor are politically

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wedged apart and sundered beyond hope of the road to expansion in the East ever being open again. The fact cannot be too clearly understood that the changes and developments in the fertile and sparsely populated regions of the Near and Middle East in the next hundred years will equal if not exceed in importance the changes likely to take place in any other part of the world during the same period. With the straits from the Black Sea and the coveted city upon them held free for the commerce of the coming time under international control; with the Jewish nation arising in Palestine, and great ports springing up on the Syrian coast and the Gulf of Alexandretta, and with the Suez Canal a waterway of more importance than ever—it is plain that the eastern end of the Mediterranean will assume an importance of which the modern world has never dreamed. But this is only a small part of the expanse of the world's surface that will again be made to blossom like the rose when the curse of international intrigue, of warring diplomacy and selfish national ambitions has been lifted from the vast stretch of Hither Asia whose development it has arrested and whose prospects of peaceful progress it has blighted.

03-404

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Deportation of Enemy Aliens

From The Peking Leader

In an interview with our reporter, a high official has made the following statement concerning the proposed deportation of enemy aliens from China. The matter has been hanging fire for three or four months. At first it was only a verbal suggestion from the Ministers of the Entente Powers, but it has recently been made a formal demand. In supporting their action the Ministers offer the following three reasons: First, the German and Austrian residents in China are busy intriguing with the Chinese and it is hard for the Chinese Government to prevent its people from being misled by them. Secondly, the Germans are active in Siberia and it is to be feared that they may secure the cooperation of their fellow nationals in the interior of China in creating disturbances. Thirdly, the Germans and Austrians have large commercial interests in China, and only their deportation will bring about a complete destruction of their commerce in this country.

It is said that the Ministers are determined upon obtaining their object and are pressing the matter with vigor. It is likely that the Chinese Government will acquiesce to their demand.

Procrastination

From the Kang Yen Pao (Peking)

For a long time the Government has been hesitating to form any definite policy for the solution of the present complicated situation. Since the fall of Yochow the Central Government seems to realise the treachery of the Southerners, who, although promising not to invade the territory of Hupeh, have all the time been pressing hard against the Government troops at Puchi. Now the fall of Ichang has disappointed all the lovers of peace, and proved beyond doubt the faithlessness of the Southern leaders. Unfortunately at the critical juncture opinions between the President's Office and the Cabinet is divided, and they do not work harmoniously as they have hitherto done.

Since the return of the President from Pengpu, he has not expressed any definite opinion that he would refuse absolutely to resume the peace negotiations, but he has been making strenuous preparations to continue the war to the entire satisfaction of the Northern Party. But it is most strange to notice that the so-called "responsible" Cabinet of General Wang Shih-chen, has now remained inactive, as if the war did not concern it at all, and it has not expressed any opinion regarding the situation. Indeed, we, the people of the country, love peace more than anything else, and we have no prejudice against either party; but after a careful study of the situation we cannot but believe that the only road to peace and order is to have a decisive battle, after which it will be possible to commence peace negotiations. We cannot afford to have two equally strong military parties in the country, and it is certain that one of them should fall in order to give ascendancy to the other.

Germans in Manchuria

From The North China Daily News (Shanghai)

It is first and foremost the Chinese Government that must take action. Whatever the Customs might do in the principal towns, the fighting of German influence throughout the length and breadth, not only of Northern Manchuria but of all China, can only be conducted by the Chinese themselves. Unhappily too many of them, from imperfect understanding of the world situation, appear to be halting between two opinions, anxious to throw in their lot boldly with the Allies and yet rendered irresolute by the formidable rumors which German agents continue to spread. It ought not to be impossible to convince them that the most favorable ending of the war for Germany that could even be feared would leave her quite incapable of carrying out those threats. That the Chinese realize the danger of German propaganda, is indicated by the recent persistent rumors in the vernacular press that the enemies are to be interned at Pootoo. The report has been contradicted by the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, and the contradiction need not be regretted. Internment would cost China a considerable sum and would not be a sufficiently sure safeguard. The only effective and rational method is deportation, and it would be well worth sending a ship or two for that purpose. The present negotiations for the revision of the Customs tariff present a favorable opportunity for pressing such a step. China sees herself within measurable distance of securing the provisional increase of the tariff that she desires, and in return it ought not to be difficult to convince her that the deportation of Germans would be at least as much in her own interests as in that of the Allies.

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In the Field of Business and Finance

General Labor Conditions in the Orient

From the Journal of Electricity (San Francisco)

THE ever closer commercial and engineering relations with the West and the great commercial and industrial districts of the Far East make a discussion of general labor conditions of the Orient of much timely interest to men of the electrical industry. Hence a statement of some of the characteristics of these peoples will at this time not be amiss.

At no place outside of Japan does the traveler find that keen endeavor to have the world run by clock-work. In Shanghai, Hongkong, and in Manila, business men seem not to be able to overcome the languid bearing down of the humid climate. Business hours are short and the hours of pleasure and relaxation lengthened as much as possible. In Hongkong tea is served in bed at seven, breakfast in the dining room at nine. The business man arrives at his work at ten to quit again at twelve. Upon completion of tiffin (the noonday meal) and his usual siesta he returns to his office at two to quit again at four. Then to the club, the sailboat or other sport until six when he has afternoon tea, followed by a hearty dinner at eight o'clock in the evening. In the latter interim between six and eight many of the social functions of this great English metropolis are consummated.

In Japan, especially among the local merchants, things are not so. Hours are long and the world moves by clock-work.

The promptness of the train service throughout Japan leads the traveler to see if this is not a reflected trait of the Japanese. Upon careful observation one comes to the conclusion that the Japanese as a nation are more prompt in meeting the exact time of their business and social engagements than any other people. Perhaps it is their ceaseless activity. At any rate clocks are seen on all sides and the entire nation runs simultaneously with their exact movement and in perfect phase. In a word, in electrical parlance, the angle of lag between the time of appointment and the actual appearance of the parties to the engagement is zero.

Drunkenness is quite infrequent in Japan. While beer seems to be sold in increasing quantities, the streets are void of any drunken sots, at least visible to the tourist. The native drink, known as "sake," is made from rice and very quickly intoxicates the imbiber.

The streets of the Japanese city are always crowded with the curious. A foreigner stopping to take a picture will soon find a hundred on-lookers gazing with inquring eyes at every movement. These crowds, however, are always orderly and though one may suffocate from the numbers huddling around, it is not that they are trying to harm you, but that they too are humanly curious and are trying to find out as much about you, as you are about them.

This curious yet orderly appearance of the citizens of both Japan and China is quite characteristic of these

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nations, and their orderly behavior is in a measure due to their freedom from intoxicants. The total lack of intoxicants and also the total doing away of opium is making a much higher grade of labor possible throughout both nations.

In Manila the smoking of cigars is the striking feature. Native men and women appear upon the streets on all sides smoking long cigars. The native Philippino does not seem addicted to drink. His chief drawback is his "lacky-dazzical" outlook on life.

The natives of the Philippines are over zealous for religious display and are passionately fond of cockfights. The holding of the latter form of entertainment is limited by law to Sundays and holidays. This is done not so much to improve the moral tone of the native as to make room for some days of the week in which he is supposed to work. American baseball is fast displacing the barbarities of the cock-fight, although from the enthusiasm displayed and the crowded attendance at the cock-fight as at present staged in Manila some years will pass before this smouldering passion for the excitement of the cock-pit will die in the Philippino's breast.

It is to be said to the Philippino's credit that this so-called "lacky-dazzical" spirit is not entirely his own fault. The humid drowsy atmosphere of the islands is laden with many disease bearing germs which have made their imprint upon his constitution. To the credit of the American occupation it may be said that the future is far brighter for a clean, intelligent, healthy citizenship among the laboring classes. Even to-day conditions are far better than at the time of the American occupation of the islands and another generation will undoubtedly see a regenerated class of optimistic natives, healthy, active, and courageous to meet their national problems.

In some of the larger ports along the Asiatic Coast the easy getting of strong drink has deteriorated the efficiency of the laboring classes. Especially is this true among the native skilled mechanics.

In Hongkong this is especially true. When free from drink, however, the native mechanic of Hongkong is industrious and most efficient for the Oriental class of labor. The great drydocks of the Orient are here located which have been constructed largely by local mechanics.

In cases where dependable skilled labor is absolutely necessary, the engineer should import his foremen and head men from his native country. This has been the universal experience of the great and successful syndicates operating in the oil fields of Burma and the gold mines of northern China and southern Siberia.

Foreign skilled labor in the oil fields of Burma in the nature of machinists work from 6 to 10 in the morning and from 1 to 5 in the afternoon. The company which is a British syndicate is liberal with men and money and gives a return trip home every two years with all expenses paid.

In conclusion, then, it is to be said that common labor is cheap throughout the Orient, especially in China; that so long as the natives are kept free from intoxicants and opiates the labor is reasonably efficient but in all cases, engineers and construction companies should bring with them an ample corps of well trained, fully experieneed, dependable men to act as foremen and bosses. These men should be well-paid and of such a nature that every confidence may be placed in them so that they may feel the weight of the responsibility resting upon them looking toward the success of the enterprise at hand.

Stabilizing Exchange and Holding Gold in America

From the N. Y. Annalist

In considering the new agreement in respect to the financing of trade between the United States and Argentina it is well to glance at something which Great Britain is working out in the Southern country. After a considerable period of negotiation the British Treasury has agreed to the terms of a credit of $200,000,000 in Argentina. The plan has yet to be ratified by the Argentine Government, but U.S. bankers expect that it will be accepted shortly. Great Britain is conserving gold as keenly as America and her exchange has long stood at a discount in Buenos Aires. The loan, if it goes through, will be used in part to pay for wheat

and other products which are badly needed by the Allies in Europe, but a leading purpose of the credit, in the opinion of New York bankers, is to stabilize sterling as it was stabilized in America by loans and gold shipments before the United States entered the war. By means of skillful buying and selling, the British authorities, working through J. P. Morgan & Co., kept the sterling rate "pegged" for two years around 4.75½. When offerings of exchange increased through an expansion of imports from England or her possessions the bankers used the available funds to buy, and when the market contained less sterling for sale they fed out a part of their accumulation to the bidders.

England has arranged to buy in Argentina something like 2,000,000 tons of cereals in 1918. Without a credit there the tendency of sterling would be sharply downward in the course of remitting funds from London, since the British Treasury is holding fast to its gold. It is more than likely that the British and American financial authorities worked in harmony and cooperation in their negotiations with the Argentine Government. In a common cause experience has shown that competition needs to be eliminated. There are Argentine products which both nations must buy, and as cheaply as possible, and efforts to stabilize the exchange of either country in Buenos Aires reacts favorably on the rates of the other.

Sterling has been at a heavy discount in Argentina, and at the same time the discount in New York has been considerably less. This condition of the markets has enabled the Argentine merchant receiving a sterling draft in payment for goods sold to England to make an exchange profit by selling the draft in New York. Before the gold embargo was put in force he could, if he desired, put the proceeds into gold and ship it home. If this was not done, the dollars derived from the sale of the sterling draft could be converted into pesos and the effect of the purchase would be to advance the quotation for peso exchange with the converse result of lowering the quotation for the dollar in the Argentine market. Looking at such a transaction from another angle, it may be assumed that an Argentine exporter is paid in sterling for goods sent to England. He sells his sterling in New York and in drawing the dollar credit thus established in New York to Buenos Aires he also sells dollar exchange in Buenos Aires. The additional pressure upon the dollar exchange market helps, theoretically, to depress the rate.

It is probable that, with a large credit to draw upon, the British Government will not need in the future to create sterling exchange in paying for considerable of the wheat it buys in Argentina. Thus the supply of sterling will decrease, and, as the market is called upon to absorb less than before, the collateral pressure upon the dollar in Buenos Aires will be eased. This was what was meant when the statement was made above that the American and British Governments have quite likely worked along parallel lines in solving the Argentine exchange problem.

Great Increase in Rubber Manufacturing in Japan

One of the industries which has received a great impetus in Japan as a result of the war has been that of the manufacture of articles from rubber. An ever increasing export is also being developed. Last

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year the imports of crude rubber into Japan were almost 2,000,000 Yen more than in 1916, and not far short of 6,000,000 Yen in excess of the imports in 1915. These figures give some idea of the extent to which the demand for rubber has grown in the Island Empire. The principal rubber articles exported from Japan are tires for bicycles and rickshas. Export of automobile tires has also begun. Some of the factories engaged in the manufacture of automobile tires are financed by foreign capitalists.

Commercial and Financial Notes

Japan's import of wheat from Manchuria and Chosen for last year is estimated at 413,037 piculs (of 133 lbs each).

The Tokio Whaling Company has declared dividends at the rate of 20 per cent per annum for the latter half of last year.

It is reported that plate glass is now being exported by Japan to America, especially San Francisco and other Pacific coast towns which are short of the goods on account of the unsatisfactory working of railroads in the East.

William Denman, formerly chairman of the Shipping Board, gave 6,000,000 tons as a "hopeful estimate" of allied shipping losses this year in testifying before the Senate Commerce Committee at Washington, D. C., January 23. He said an estimate of 7,000,000 tons production during the year was a "scientific dream."

The Yokohama municipality on February 9 completed three days' distraints on foreign firms, organized under Japanese laws as juridical persons, for municipal taxes which are alleged to be due for the first half of last year. The municipal officials collected a sum of over Yen 1,000 from the following firms: Messrs. K. Thomas, Cooper & Co., Kuhn & Komor, Bavier & Company, Adet, Compredon & Company, Keane & Strome and Lane & Crawford.

The United States Government during the early part of this month requisitioned private stocks of beans lying in various districts along the Pacific coast to a value of approximately 3,000,000 gold dollars. The majority of the owners of this cargo are Japanese, some of the beans having been grown in America by Japanese resident there. A Japanese telegram from San Francisco states that it is expected that the owners will be reimbursed not according to the market value but according to the net value.

Salt is a government monopoly in Japan as it is in China, and therefore under ordinary circumstances the import of salt into Japan is prohibited. In the neighborhood of Dairen, however, there are large salt-evaporating works and the Japanese Government has recently relaxed the import regulations so that this Dairen salt may be sent to Japan to be used for industrial purposes; salt is used commercially principally in the manufacture of soda products. The paper at Dairen states that 300,000 tons of this Dairen salt have been shipped to Japan during the past month or two.

One ton of silkworm eggs—half a carload—capable of turning out enough silk after they develop among the mulberry bushes in Japan to clothe an entire city, arrived in Japan from France recently *via* America. Because it is now impossible to obtain space on steamships going through the Suez Canal from Europe to the Orient, leading silk manufacturers in Japan, desirous of obtaining the high quality of silkworms produced in Southern France, decided for the first time in the history of the industry to ship them across the Atlantic to the United States, thence across the continent and over the Pacific. The consignment, which is valued at many thousands of dollars, was escorted to Seattle, where transhipment to Japan was effected from New York by K. Fujita, American representative of Hara & Co., with headquarters in New York city. A silkworm egg is about half the size of a grain of wheat. Thousands of them are put in paper containers. These containers are set out at uniform spaces in an especially equipped box. In all there were seventy cases in the shipment here referred to. Shipping these precious eggs over this new route to Japan was a rather hazardous venture. The eggs had to receive exceptionally delicate care, and unless kept at the same temperature during shipment they would have been rendered valueless. The shipment was carried from New York to Seattle by the American Express Company.

All the larger steel companies in America have been notified by the Government that practically the full capacity of steel bar mills equipped to roll sizes, required in the manufacture of projectiles, will be needed during the first half of this year. This means 3,000,000 tons of steel bars will be called for before July 1. About half of this tonnage has been alloted already for the United States and an equal tonnage, therefore, will be required for the Allies. Some heavy allotments have been made for

export since January 1. The Government is also seeking to place orders for 50,000 tons of billets and for 50,000 tons of wire for export to the Allies. More orders for shells, fuses and gun parts are dependent upon manufacturers being able to obtain the necessary shop equipment. The seriousness of freight congestion at iron and steel producing points is emphasized by the December statement of the United Steel Corporation, which showed that shipment in December fell nearly 500,000 tons below orders booked. It is now known that during the holiday week, the operations of the co-operation drooped as low as 60 to 70 per cent, making the average for December a little over 80 per cent. The inability of the railroads to serve the mills adequately has caused a further accumulation of 350,000 tons of rolled products at the steel plants and 500,000 tons are still held at the seaboard awaiting exportation. Coke shortage is causing more blast furnaces to blow out or to bank.

The New York *Sun* of January 24 says: Negotiations are off for the purchase by an English syndicate for approximately $12,000,000 of all vessels of the International Mercantile Marine Company which fly the British flag. No official statement to this effect has been issued, but there have been no denials, and the financial district generally believes that the deal will not go through. Rumors that the company was negotiating with a British banking syndicate on the taking over of a substantial part of its fleet had been circulated in the financial district for some time and Marine common and preferred stocks and bonds materially advanced. The news that the plan had been dropped made the Marine issues a weak spot in the trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday. It is understood that one of the chief reasons the deal did not go through was the effect the transfer of such a large sum of money would have on the exchange market at this time. It was suggested also that if the deal had gone through the income tax law in this country would have taken a fair share of stockholders' profits away from them. If the company and the British bankers had reached an agreement the company's bonds, which are callable at 110, would necessarily have been retired and the directors would have been in position to pay off the 72 per cent back dividend due on the preferred stock, which probably would also have been retired at par. One reason for the proposed sale was to offset to some extent the taking over of British tonnage building here when America entered the war.

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ROSS-GOULD Mailing **Lists** St. Louis

The Share Market.

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End. Feb 1st	Last Quotation, Fri. Feb. 1st	Business Done in Shares During Week: High	Low	Net Chg.
Alma	9.25	9.50	9.50	9.50	—
Anglo-Java	8.55	8.80	8.80	8.80	—
Ayes Tawah	28	26	26	26	—
Batu Anane	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.90	—
Bute	1.05	1.07½	1.07½	1.05	—
Cheng	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	—
Consolidated	2.50	2.65	2.65	2.65	—
Java Consolidated	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	—
Kroe woek	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	—
Tebong	17.75	18.00	18.00	18.00	—
BANKS, INDUSTRIALS, INS. COTTONS, LANDS, ETC.					
Langkat	14.25	14.50	14.50	14.50	—
Hall and Holtz	14	15.09	15.00	15.00	—
Yangtszepoo (ord)	7.00	6.90	6.90	6.90	—
Laou Kung Mow	72.50	65.50	65.50	65.50	—
Culty's Dairy	9.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	—
Telephone	76.00	76.50	76.50	76.00	—
New Eng. & S. B. Wks.	14.75	16.50	16.50	16.75	—
Shanghai Dock	80.00	78.50	78.50	78.50	—
Shanghai Land	69.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	—
EXCHANGE					
Bar Silver	42¾	42⅝	42⅝	42¾	
T. T. on London	4/3⅛	4/2½	4/3⅛	4/2½	
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt.	4.66	4.75	4.75	4.66	
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt.	95.24	96.15	96.15	95.24	
Mexican	71.9	71.85	71.95	71.85	
Native Int.	—	—	—	—	
LONDON RUBBER QUOTATIONS					
Spot	2/3¾	2/3¾			
Forward	2/5	2/5			
Tendency	Quite	Quite			

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
Week ended	Feb. 10	414
" "	" 17	408

CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS & DIVIDENDS.

Share	Period	Dividend
H. & S. Bank	Feb. 12 to Feb. 23	£3-3s. Ex. 4s.-3½d.
Shanghai Tug (ord)	" 18 — " 25	Tls. 3.75
Laou Kung Mow	" 16 — " 26	2.50
Chempedak	" 22 — " 26	—
S. & H. Wharf	March 2 — March 9	4.00
New Eng. & S. H. Wks.	— do —	2.00
Shanghai Land	— do —	3.00

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Henri Barbusse: Under Fire	,,	*3.00*
Zangwill: Principles of Nationalities	,,	*1.00*
Ogg: Social Progress in Contemporary Europe	,,	*3.00*
King: Laws of Friendship	,,	*2.50*
Cloyd: Modern Education in Europe and the Orient	,,	*2.80*
White: Principles of Mental Hygiene	,,	*4.00*
Chukhov: Darling	,,	*3.00*
,, *Duel*	,,	*3.00*
,, *Lady*	,,	*3.00*
Sinclair: King Cole	,,	*3.00*
London: Michael	,,	*3.50*
Gibson: Collected Poems	,,	*4.50*
Teasdale: Love Songs	,,	*2.50*
,, *Rivers*	,,	*2.50*
Lindsay: Chinese Nightingale	,,	*2.50*
,, *Congo*	,,	*2.50*
Escher: Foreign Exchange	,,	*2.50*
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New Books and Publications

President Wilson's Foreign Policy

The Foreign Policy of Woodrow Wilson, 1913-1917, by Edgar E. Robinson, Assistant Professor of American History, Leland Stanford, Junior, University, and Victor J. West, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Leland Stanford, Junior, University. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Professors Robinson and West have devoted 157 pages to what they consider a constructive interpretation of President Wilson's foreign policy. Such an appraisal, made in a truly critical spirit, would be more or less out of place at this time. It is impossible at present to pass anything but an incomplete judgment on a policy that is to be tested by the results of a war on which we have only just entered. We lack a proper retrospect. Moreover, in war time freedom of criticism must be waived to a certain extent, so far as the President is concerned.

The authors of this book have attempted to show that Mr. Wilson's foreign policy has been in the main a preconceived policy, developed logically from well understood premises. In this they fail to comprehend the peculiar quality of Mr. Wilson's statesmanship—the quality to which he has so conspicuously owed his success at home and his present dominating position in world politics: The President has more subtlety of intellect than he is usually credited with. He rarely discloses the purposes that are in his mind, in spite of his facile and abundant public utterance. His method of leadership consists in translating and following public opinion. He aims at doing what the public will approve, and for that reason he states his aims in such generalized and rarefied phraseology that he is never debarred, if one course fails to produce results, from seeking results from a contrary course. He is never inconvenienced by charges of inconsistency, since inconsistency is a necessary element in his method.

Professors Robinson and West are vaguely conscious of this fact, despite their efforts to treat the President's foreign policy as a consistently thought out whole. They say in their concluding chapter (and this is one of the most illuminating passages in the book):

There was still another element conditioning the direction of foreign affairs of President Wilson. That was the public opinion of the nation, with its almost imperceptible and sometimes incomprehensible shifts. .....President Wilson's faith in democracy was too deep to permit the exclusion of foreign affairs from as much popular control as possible. When he moved he wished to move in accord with the desires of the people, and he was quick to realize what moves in international relations the people would approve..... His faith in the democratic principle led him habitually to submit his foreign policy to the test of public opinion; if public opinion did not support him his policy must be modified or the public mind educated.

President Wilson has always been an experimentalist. So his attitude on practically every foreign question has been wavering and full of contradictions. In Mexico he tried at one time or another about everything that there was to try. And at the time when he was most positive in his determination to avoid armed intervention in Mexico he was authorizing armed intervention in Hayti and the Dominican Republic. He has not allowed himself to be hampered by any fixed views as to Monroeism or pan-Americanism. He was for the abandonment of American sovereignty in the Philippines at one time and against it at another. Variability is an essential feature of his statesmanship.

The authors do Mr. Wilson a disservice, therefore, when they represent him as maturing any vital policy in advance of the immediate necessities of action. To maintain that theory in regard to his European war policy is to judge him most unjustly. For if he had realized that his policy would eventually lead us to war with Germany, his statesmanship would have been very different. We entered the war thoroughly unprepared. It is only fair to assume that the President didn't expect war. If he had foreseen it we should have made in 1915 and 1916 that preparation for war which we have been making so painfully since April last.

Policies must be judged by their results, not by the vague conceptions behind them. So the reader cannot but find this work labored and confusing—defects which stand out nowhere more strikingly than in this concluding statement: "If President Wilson's foreign policy had led immediately to the restoration of order in Mexico, and had secured from European nations the demands of the United States without involving it in the conflict, it would have been hailed as tremendously successful. But it would have merited praise no more than it did deserve it, those results not having been accomplished." That is mysticism, not historical criticism.

The volume contains a valuable collection of Mr. Wilson's chief utterances on foreign affairs.—*New York Tribune.*

In the United States Court for China

IN RE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JOHN J. WADE, DECEASED.

(Filed, February 20, 1918.)

SYLLABUS

1. WILLS: *Construction.* The chief guide in testamentary construction is the testator's intent.

2:—*Defective designation.* Where, as is frequently the case, such intention is imperfectly or defectively expressed, as by incorrect designation of the beneficiary, the intent will nevertheless be carried out as nearly as possible if it can be ascertained.

3:—*Rule applied.* A designation of "my cousin Bernice Seldon of West Sommerville, Mass," held applicable to Bernice Drisko whose father's given name is Seldon, upon proof that she was the sole cousin of the testator, named Bernice, in that place, and that she was a favorite of his.

4.—*An administrator's fee* of seven per centum of the total assets considered sufficient under the circumstances.

Messrs. Burdette, Wardwell & Ives, of Boston, for the Claimant.
No appearance *contra.*

Ralph A. Frost, Esquire, administrator *cum testamento annexo*, for the estate.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This cause comes on for hearing upon the petition of the executors and administrator *cum testamento annexo* for a construction of the will as regards the identity of its chief beneficiary and upon the subsequent petition for approval of the final account, final distribution of the assets and award of compensation to the personal representatives.

The will names as its chief beneficiary "my cousin Bernice Seldon of West Sommerville, Mass., U. S. A." Depositions taken in Boston upon a commission issued under Seal of this Court show that the testator had no relative of that name in said place or elsewhere but did have a second cousin with whom he corresponded (having received from her a letter signed "Gertrude, Seldon & Berneese" dated less then two months before his death) named Gertrude L. Drisko whose husband's first name is "Seldon" and who has a four-year old daughter named Bernice G. Drisko. In another, written in 1915 to Mrs. Drisko and attached to one of the depositions above mentioned, the testator twice refers to "Bernice" in terms of endearment and it appears that Mrs. Drisko received a letter from him as late as March, 1916.

The will was prepared *in extremis*, being dated only the day before testator's death, and one of the subscribing witnesses, Mr. Kemp, testified that the testator, while mentally sound, was very tired and when asked to whom he wished to leave his property replied "to my cousin—Bernice Seldon—of West Sommerville, Mass.," the spelling of the town (with two "m's") being that of the draughtsman rather than the testator's. Altho notice of the hearing on probate of the will and notice to creditors to present their claims were both duly published, no other claimant as beneficiary than Bernice G. Drisko has yet appeared and the question is therefore presented whether she is entitled to the benefits of the instrument.

Mistakes in the name of an intended beneficiary are not infrequent on the part of testators especially where, as in the present case, the will is executed at the end of a long illness.[1] Indeed, as was observed by a celebrated English Judge[2] in awarding to an eldest son named Robert a devise to a second by that name who was proved not to exist:

> "It has generally been found, where mistakes have been assumed to have been made, either in the name or description of the devisee, or the property devised, that the mistake has been in the name, and not in the description. * * * If a party means to describe a particular object which he has in view, he is more likely to be correct in descriptions than in names."

But the courts do not permit such a mistake, where clearly apparent, to vitiate a testament otherwise valid. As was said in one case:[3]

> "It is a general rule that where the *name* or description of a legatee is erroneous, and there is reasonable doubt as to the person intended to be named or described, the mistake will not disappoint the bequest. The error may be rectified and the true intent ascertained in two ways: First, by the context, and in some cases by parol testimony; thus an error in the name of the legatee may be obviated by the accessary of his description, as where a legacy is given "to my name-sake Thomas, second son of my brother," and the brother had no son named 'Thomas,' but his second son is named William, the latter will take."

The fundamental rule and guide in the construction of wills is the testator's intent and if this can be gathered either from the instrument itself or from extrinsic sources it will be carried out if possible even tho the intent may have been imperfectly or defectively expressed. Among the numerous decisions applying this principle only those based on similar facts need be noted.

Tho the will named as beneficiary "Cornelia Thompson" the bequest was awarded by the Chancellor (Kent) to Caroline Thomas. The averments in the bill, which were admitted, show considerable resemblance to the facts in this case, viz.:

> "That the testatrix had been dead upwards of two years, and that no person by the name of *Cornelia Thompson* had appeared to claim the legacy, and that they believed and admitted, that the plaintiff was the person intended; for she was a great favorite with the testatrix, and it was understood and believed, that some provision by will was to be made for her. That a great friendship had existed between the testatrix and the mother of the plaintiff, who died some time before the testatrix."[4]

Where a will bequeathed an annuity "to my sister Honorine Degrand of Aix in France" and a codicil, which revoked all the bequests of the will, bequeathed an annuity to "Miss Delphine Degrand of Aix in Provence," the annuity was awarded to the former upon proof that she was the only sister who had ever lived in Aix and that, tho testator once had a sister named Delphine, she was long since deceased. The Court (per Metcalf, J.) said that the testator

> "erroneously gave to the legatee the name of Delphine; but he correctly described her as of Aix in Provence. The bequest which he nominally made to Delphine must therefore be paid to Honorine, for whom it was intended."[5]

Where the testatrix had two nephews, Joseph White Sprague and Joseph Sprague Stearns, a bequest therein "to my nephew J. S. Sprague" was held by inference, and without the aid of extrinsic evidence, to belong to the former.

> "Sometimes it happens" observes the Court[6] "that a will is made when the testator is *in extremis*, when his voice is feeble and low, and his enunciation indistinct. Sometimes a beneficiary is spoken of by the testator by an abbreviated or by

1. Morse v. Stearns, 131 Mass. 389.
2. Lord Abinger, C. B. in Bradshaw, v. Bradshaw 2 Y & Col. (Exch.) 86; 6 L. J. Eq. (N. S.) 1 (1836), followed in Thayer v. City of Boston, 15 Gray (Mass.) 347 (1860).
3. Lowe v. Carter, 55 N. C. 352, 358, citing Williams, Exrs.
4. Thomas v. Stevens, 4 Johns. Ch. (N.Y.) 607 (1820), citing Beaumont v. Fell, 2 P. Wms. 140; Bradwin v. Harpur, Amb. 374.
5. Thayer v. City of Boston, 15 Gray (Mass.) 347 (1860) citing Smith v. Coney, 6 Ves. 42.
6. Morse v. Stearns, 131 Mass. 389 (1881).

a pet name. The reported cases show many instances of these and other kinds of difficulties and obscurities; but no facts in this case make it necessary or even proper to refer to all the cases which have occurred, nor to the rules which it has been found necessary to establish in determining them. It is sufficient for us to say, that the bequest is to 'J. S. Sprague,' with the use of initials only to indicate the Christian name of the legatee; that that designation is more nearly applicable to Joseph White Sprague than to Joseph Sprague Stearns, inasmuch as the surname corresponds, and the variance is only in the initial letter of the middle name. It cannot be doubted that the bequest was intended for one of these nephews; and, taking all the extrinsic evidence of relation to the parties and circumstances into consideration, there is not sufficient to control the inference in favor of the nephew Sprague."

A bequest to "Joseph C. Link's children, Mary and Sethe Link" was awarded in part to Sarah, familiarly called "Sadie," upon a showing that she was the only daughter other than Mary.[7]

A testatrix named as beneficiaries all of her brother's children except one whose name was David. The will mentioned "Dickey," but as there was no child by that name the bequest was awarded to David.[8]

So a legacy for "Otto, the child of Martha Kornetzky" was given to Arthur, who was shown to be the only child of the person named tho he was also the testator's illegitimate son. The Court said

> "that is certain which can be made certain. There was no such child but this one, and it is evident that the child was in the mind of the testator, and that satisfies our statute."[9]

A testator named Bradford executed an holographic will which recited "I institute my brother James Brother heir to my whole estate". The property was distributed to James Bradford because, as the Court observed,

> "The testator had but one 'brother James'; hence the addition of the word 'Brother' cannot possibly be anything else than an inadvertent repetition of the word 'brother'."[10]

It will be seen that in few of the cases above reviewed[11] is the evidence of mistake stronger than here, and in view of the testator's enfeebled physical condition, his evident fondness for his cousin's child and the inapplicability of the designation to any other person, the presumption seems very strong that inadvertently he linked the first name of his intended beneficiary to that of her father, forgetting at the moment her surname.

But while such appears to be the inevitable conclusion, and we are prepared so to find upon the evidence before us, we desire nevertheless, especially in view of the distance from those who might be interested, to give every possible opportunity for other claimants to appear or to be discovered. Final distribution is therefore postponed until June 1, 1918, and meanwhile further effort will be made to locate other claimants answering to the description in the will. If none such appears and proves a better title by the date named, it is ordered that final distribution be made to the duly appointed guardian of the said Bernice G. Drisko. And upon the production and filing of a receipt in full from said guardian, the executors and administrator *cum testamento annexo* will stand discharged and the estate will be considered closed.

Meanwhile their final account is approved, and, it appearing that notice to creditors has been duly published and that the time for filing claims has expired, it is further ordered that all claims not filed within said time be and the same are hereby barred.

An allowance of ten per centum of the assets of the estate is suggested as a proper fee for the services of the personal representatives; but we do not find any case in which this Court has allowed that much. The administrator, indeed, is a lawyer and has performed his duties with fidelity and efficiency; but they do not appear to have required the exercise of much professional skill and knowledge. Moreover, it was understood at the time of his appointment that there would be no extra allowance for legal services and that the executors would ask nothing. Under these circumstances it is believed that a commission of seven per centum of the total assets, which is still more than this Court usually allows, will afford fair compensation to the administrator, and it is accordingly awarded.

By The Court.

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

7. Lanning v. Sisters of St. Francis, 35 N. J. Eq. 392 (1882). The report contains a valuable note on the point under discussion.
8. Acton v. Lloyd, 37 N. J. Eq. 5 (1883)
9. In re Gorkow's Estate, 20 Wash. 563, 56 Pac. 385.
10. Succession of Bradford, 124 La. 44, 49 So. 972.
11. Cases are also numerous where bequests to charitable institutions by incorrect names have been upheld on a principle analogous to that of the *cy pres* doctrine:

Arkansas. McDonald v. Shaw, 81 Ark. 235, 98 S. W. 952.

Nebraska. Second United Presbyterian Church v. First United Presbyterian Church, 71 Neb. 563, 99 N. W. 252.

New Hampshire. Trustees v. Peaslee, 15 N. H. 317.

New Jersey. American Dramatic Fund Assoc. v. Lett, 42 N. J. Eq. 43, 6 Atl. 280. Van Nostrand v. Board, 59 N. J. Eq. 19, 44 Atl. 472.

New York, Lefevre v. Lefevre, 59 N. Y. 434.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Mrs. G.H. Edwards, Ningpo; H.E. Heacock; H.P. Vallenweide, Hongkong; Dr. F. C. Carr, New York; M. I. Khan, Singapore; A. H. Donecker, Hongkong; W. E. Barker, New York; A. A. Mauld, Hankow; G. F. Green, Hongkong; S. A. Seyer, Hongkong; C. Trimm; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Newman; A. Eite; I. Akiyama, Peking; W. J. Edmonds, Penang; Miss Black; Mrs. Williams; G. W. Heath, New York; P. S. Erricson, New York; R. S. Campbell, London; C. E. Gadelius, San Francisco; N. Kenneth, Kobe; W. O. Keats; S. F. Bullock, Pengpu; J.W. Allen, Pengpu; J. G. Ridick, Pengpu; R. A. Crews, Pengpu; S. F. Brome, Pengpu; Drayson, Pengpu; T. Meyrick; J. H. Taylor; J. E. Covington;

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The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: F. G. Harrison, Nanking; M. J. Wess; H. Parry, Local; J. B. Keeler, Soochow; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hayes, Shanghai; H. R. Franz, New York; M. F. da Rocha; Brooke, Kobe; A. Ballerand, Tientsin; C. Krogh; Dorizon, Yokohama; R. D. Pitt, Hangchow; J. Irving; R. A. Donaldson, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Fairchild, San Francisco; S. P. Madson; E. P. Stocker; Mr. and Mrs. A. Campbell; T. J. Edwards, Swatow; P. W. Golding, Tsinanfu.